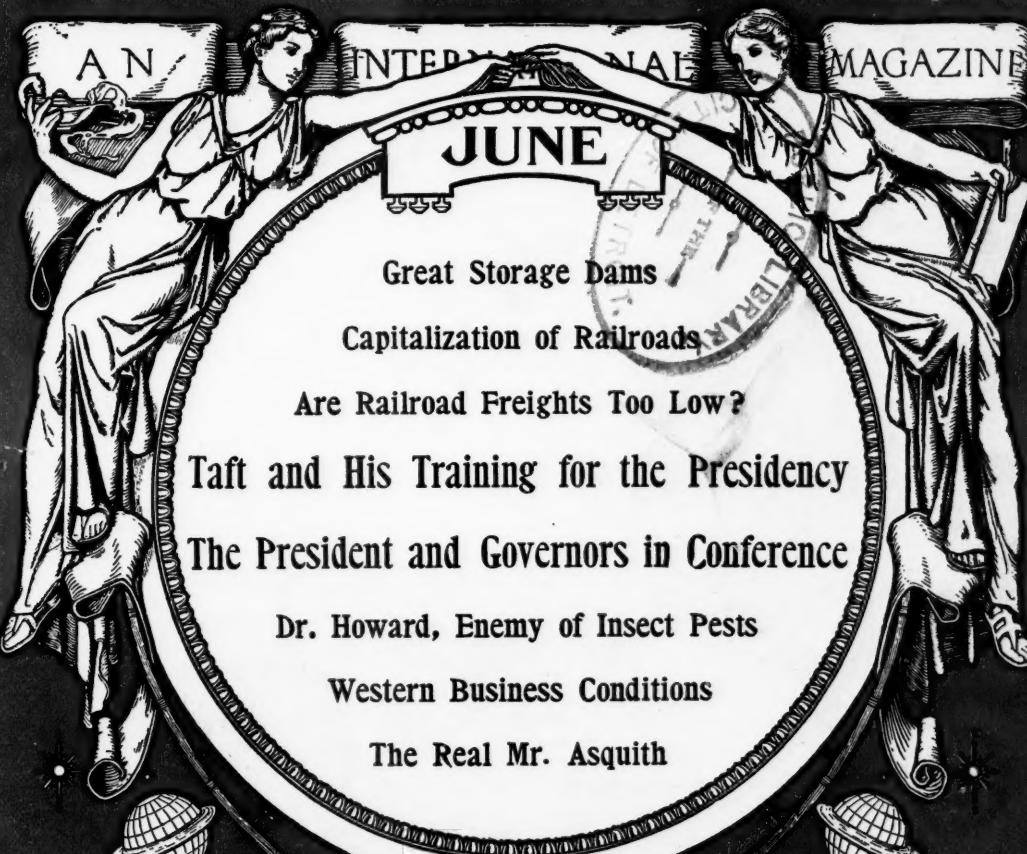


THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW



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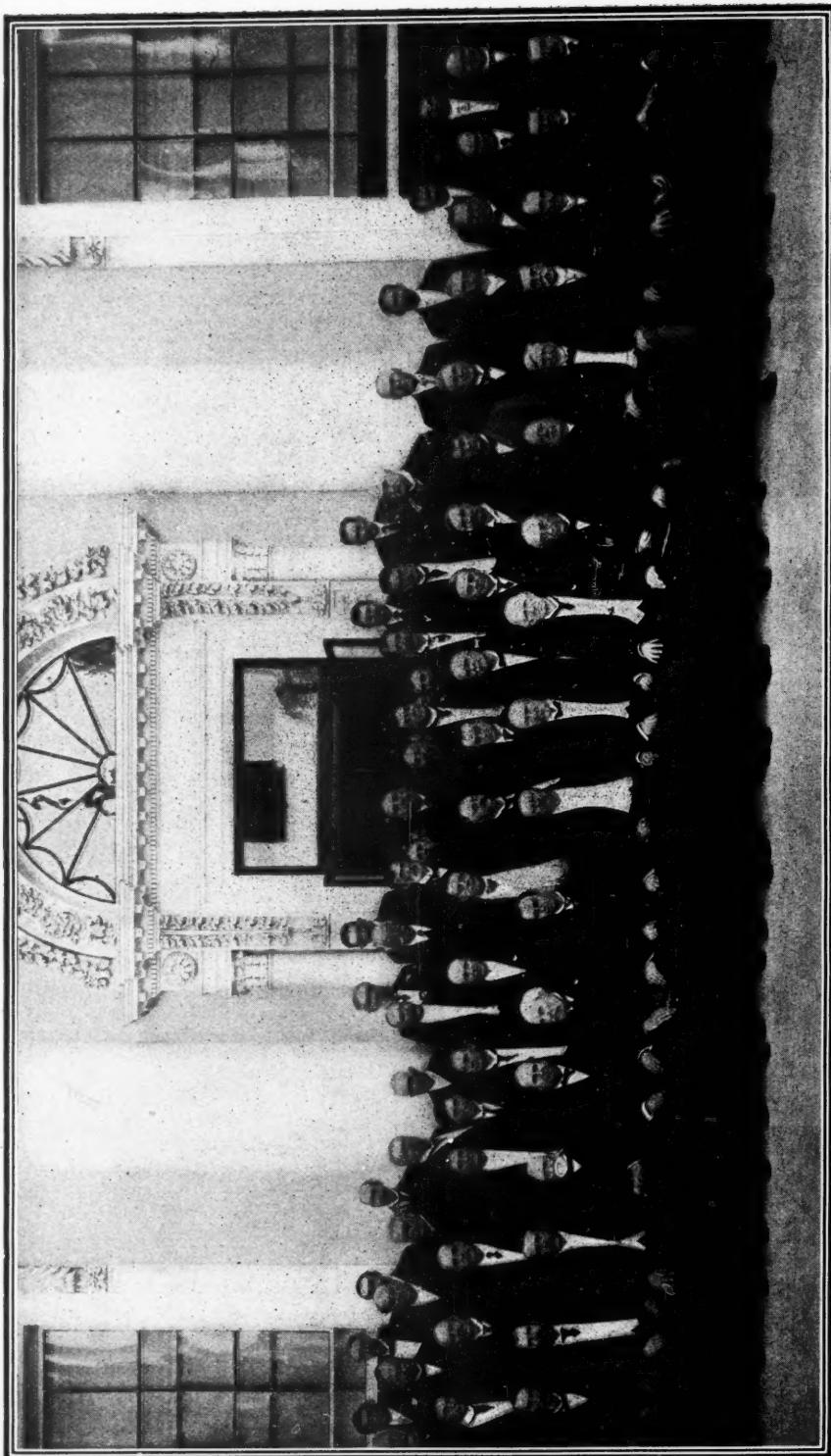
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A LARGE GROUP OF THOSE ATTENDING THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE LAST MONTH,
Wood & Underwood, N. Y.

(Seated, from left to right, are Gov. Harris, Ohio; Gov. Hughes, N. Y.; Gov. Davidson, Wis.; Andrew Carnegie, William J. Bryan, James J. Hill, John Mitchell, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, Justice Harlan, Justice Brewer, Justice White, Justice Holmes, Justice McKenna, Justice Day, Justice Moody, and Secretary Cortelyou. Nearly all of those standing are Governors of States.)

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XXXVII.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1908

No. 6

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

A Season of Harmony. We have not often in our history reached the convention season in a Presidential year without finding the atmosphere charged with the spirit of partisan or factional strife. This year there is remarkably little controversy of a deep-seated nature. The parties are not in sharp array against one another, sectional feeling has almost disappeared, and the factional troubles within the great parties are far less serious than they have often been in the past. The most striking characteristic of the great gathering at the White House last month was the genuine spirit of harmony and good feeling that prevailed from the beginning to the end. When it is remembered that this assemblage of governors and other representative men was held in the closing days of the long session of a term of Congress immediately preceding the national party conventions, its unity has additional significance and serves to illustrate the very unusual state of mind that prevails throughout the country.

The White House Conference. The object of the conference was to promote policies and movements for the conservation of the natural resources of the country. President Roosevelt had invited all the governors of the States and Territories, each of whom was authorized to select three men from his State as additional members of the conference. The President also directly invited a number of other men, for reasons of personal distinction and fitness or as representing organizations interested in the subject matter of the conference. Nearly all of the governors were present on this historic occasion, which began on May 13 and lasted three days. The President was never more impressive than in his opening address, and his unfailing tact and good

management contributed much toward the great success of the meeting. It was the general feeling that the people of the States had been wise and sensible in choosing for their governors men of sense, ability, and public spirit.

The Men and the Topics. Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. James J. Hill made influential addresses, one upon ore and coal as national resources, and the other upon the need of preserving the fertility of the soil. Mr. William J. Bryan was active and helpful throughout the conference and made a closing address commanding thoroughly the policies of forest preservation, waterway improvement, irrigation, and agricultural development with which Mr. Roosevelt's administration has been so notably identified and which henceforth will be fostered as national movements by progressive leaders of all parties. Distinguished practical and scientific experts discussed forest resources, supplies of ores, coal, and natural gas, protection and improvement of rivers for better navigation, for development of water-power, and for prevention of damage through overflow and through the erosion of soils. Irrigation, swamp drainage, and other problems having to do with the full utilization of our landed domain were suitably discussed. The President declared that this great conference could not and would not have been held but for Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the invaluable expert and administrator whom we are so fortunate as to have in charge of our national forest reservations. Among the practical results of the conference may be noted the firm establishment in the country's appreciation and support of Mr. Pinchot's splendid work. The many-sided undertakings of the Department of Agriculture were strongly endorsed by the conference, and

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Secretary Wilson, who has now served nearly twelve years in the cabinet, might well have felt that the magnificent work carried on under the various bureaus which pertain to his department was obtaining the nation's recognition as standing in the first rank of the Government's important projects. Furthermore, all those identified with the movement for a large and comprehensive improvement of the navigable waterways of the country had reason to feel that this conference was the most valuable of any that has ever been held in its relation to their movement.

A Group of Able Governors. The character and ability of the men who were serving their States as governors were remarked upon by all who attended the conference, and furnished a fresh argument for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The Southern govern-

ors,—notably Blanchard, of Louisiana; Folk, of Missouri; Glenn, of North Carolina, and Willson, of Kentucky,—were especially active and valuable members of the conference; and they are men who would count for much in any political or deliberative body. Johnson, of Minnesota, the Democratic Governor of a Republican State, and the Western and Northwestern governors in general, appeared in the conference as men of ready resources and marked qualities of leadership. While national policies and measures for the protection of the United States against the undue waste of its natural resources are imperatively needed, there is also room in every State for a supplementary activity as respects matters of public interest that have a local rather than a national or interstate character. Thus, while fully endorsing the policy of national forest reserves, the governors of a number of the States announced their purpose to appoint State forestry commissions at the earliest possible moment, following the example of New York and several other States.

Practical Rather Than Academic. The conference dealt very happily with all attempts to raise the issue as between the rights and powers of the nation and the individual States. It was a practical conference, dealing with actual subjects, and it did not allow itself to be confused by attempts to bring forward merely academic distinctions. The President wished to have things done, and was ready to welcome State activity in so far as it could proceed effectively. The Southern governors, meanwhile, who might have been supposed to cling to the States' rights theory, were nationalists in the fullest sense when it came to policies for the improvement of waterways and the preservation of the forests that are necessary to secure the navigation of the streams.

Urging the Eastern Reserves. It had been hoped that the influence of the conference might help to secure the passage of the bill pending in Congress for the creation of the Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserves.



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HON. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

(Chief of the Forest Service and member of the Inland Waterways Commission.)

If this bill could have come squarely before Congress upon its merits it would have been passed beyond a question. But the opposition of the controlling spirits in Congress has thus far been found too great to overcome. A compromise, however, has been secured in the form of a commission of Senators and Representatives who are to inquire into the relationship of these proposed reserves to the maintenance of waterways, and are to report not later than the 1st of next January. The latest form of obstruction takes refuge behind the Constitution. If, however, it can be shown that the proposed forest reserves are essentially



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington.
Gov. Noel, of Miss. Gov. Deneen, of Ill. Gov. Johnson, of Minn.
A GROUP OF THREE GOVERNORS AT THE CONFERENCE.

(General Secretary Shipp standing in rear.)

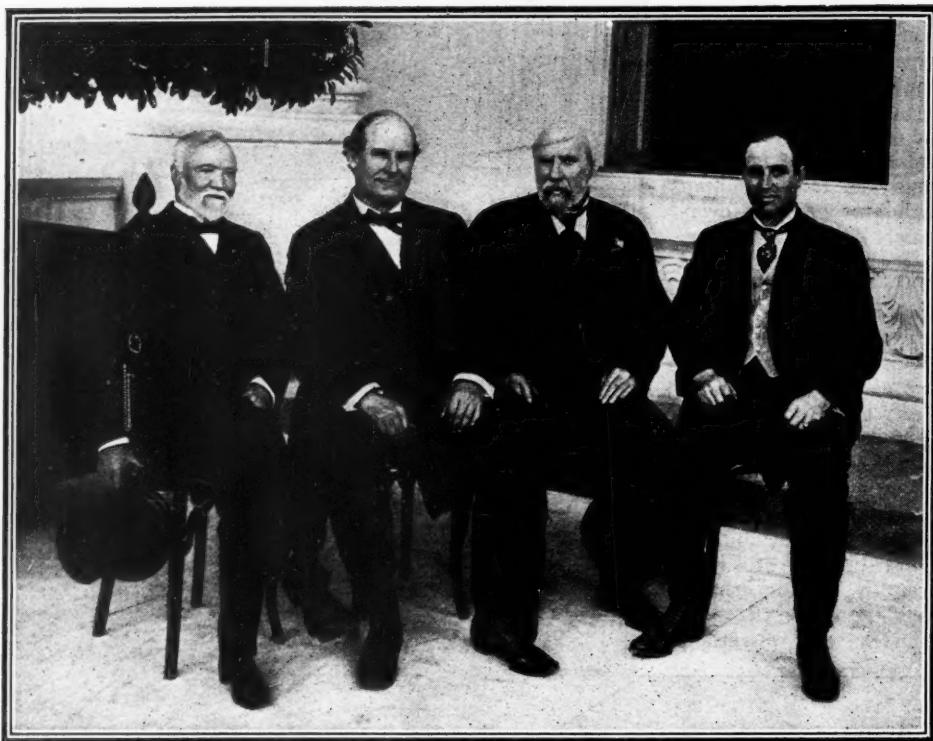


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Gov. Swanson, of Va. Gov. Folk, of Mo.
Gov. Willson, of Ky. Gov. Sheldon, of Neb.

A GROUP OF GOVERNORS AT THE CONFERENCE.

related to the maintenance of navigable waterways, the constitutional lawyers may relax their scruples. Meanwhile every year of delay means irreparable injury to these mountain districts, whose forests ought to have been nationalized and preserved a good many years ago. There is now good ground for hoping that the bill may become a law at the next session of Congress.

It is one thing to preserve the resources that are still within the control of the Government as a part of the unsold public lands, and it is of course quite a different thing to deal with natural resources that have passed from the ownership of the State to that of private individuals or commercial corporations. With a little more wisdom and discrimination in the making of our land laws at an



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Andrew Carnegie.

William J. Bryan.

James J. Hill.

John Mitchell.

FOUR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE LAST MONTH.

earlier period we should have retained vast areas of forest now alienated, and immense supplies of coal and of iron ore. As matters stand, however, it has been possible during the last ten years to set apart large forest reserves from the still unsold public lands of the Far West, and something can yet be done on the public domain for the conservation of other forms of natural wealth. Meanwhile there are two ways by which Government can proceed where natural resources have already passed over into private hands. In the case of forest areas, the resumption of public control may be secured by purchase, as in the case of the Adirondack forest reserve in the State of New York, or as is proposed on the part of the national Government in the case of the Appalachian and White Mountain reservations. In a number of the States it will doubtless be found feasible for the commonwealth itself to acquire mountain areas and re-establish the forests that have been so largely cleared away. There is a marked tendency to follow New York and Pennsylvania in this method.

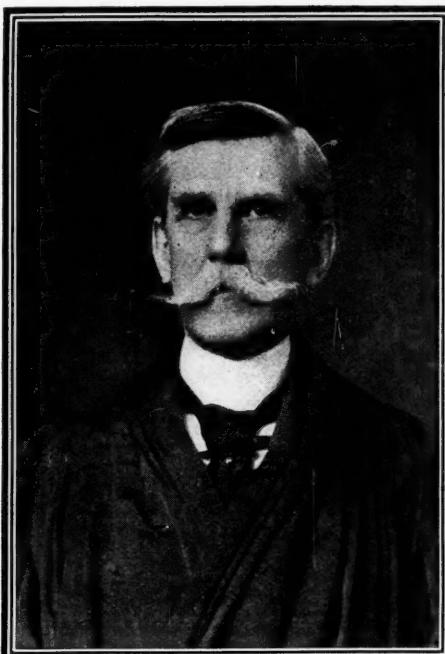
Limiting the Private Owner. The other method of proceeding is that of an exercise of the right to limit the use of private property where the public interest is involved. In his address at the opening of the conference President Roosevelt called attention to an opinion emanating a few weeks ago from the Supreme Court of the State of Maine upholding the right of the Legislature to restrict the cutting of trees upon private property without rendering compensation, where the motive lies in the preservation of the rivers and the maintenance of general conditions which would be imperiled by the rapid cutting away of the forests. A similar decision by the courts of New Jersey has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in an opinion delivered two months ago by Justice Holmes and quoted at some length by President Roosevelt in his address. This decision is so far-reaching and important that we may well reprint here that part of it quoted by the President. It is as follows:

The State as quasi-sovereign and represent-

ative of the interests of the public has a standing in court to protect the atmosphere, the water, and the forests within its territory, irrespective of the assent or dissent of the private owners of the land most immediately concerned. . . . It appears to us that few public interests are more obvious, indisputable, and independent of particular theory than the interest of the public or a State to maintain the rivers that are wholly within it substantially undiminished, except by such drafts upon them as the guardian of the public welfare may permit for the purpose of turning them to a more perfect use. This public interest is omnipresent wherever there is a State, and grows more pressing as population grows. . . . We are of opinion, further, that the constitutional power of the State to insist that its natural advantages shall remain unimpaired by its citizens is not dependent upon any



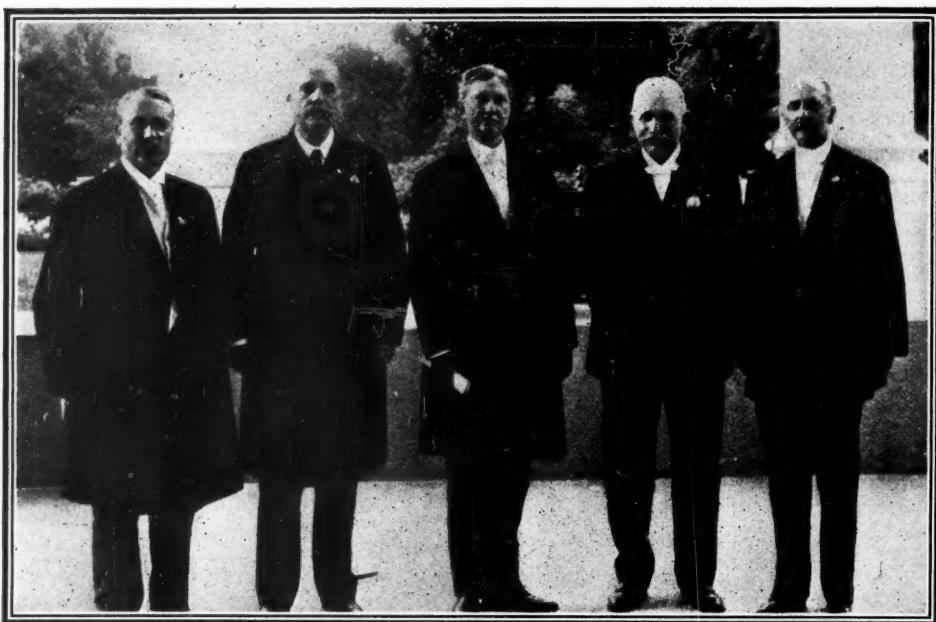
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GOVERNOR GLENN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.
(Who made a thrilling speech at the conference on
broad national lines.)



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JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, OF THE UNITED
STATES SUPREME COURT.

nice estimate of the extent of present use or speculation as to future needs. The legal conception of the necessary is likely to be confined to somewhat rudimentary wants, and there are benefits from a great river that might escape a lawyer's view. But the State is not required to submit even to an esthetic analysis. Any analysis may be inadequate. It finds itself in possession of what all admit to be a great public good, and what it has it may keep and give no one a reason for its will.

*Far-Reaching
Results of
This Principle.* In the case of Maine the courts were dealing with the preservation of forests. In the New Jersey case, sustained by the United States Supreme Court, the matter at issue was the direct diversion of the water of a river by a private company for use in another State. A very interesting instance of the application of State authority to the preservation of an important natural resource is to be found in the Indiana law which prohibits the waste of natural gas. If Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana had at a sufficiently early day appreciated the need and value of such public action, the results would have been important almost beyond comprehension. Natural gas is in many respects the most valuable of all forms of fuel. Yet in the States where it



Photograph by Frederic B. Hyde, Washington.

From left to right: Gov. James O. Davidson, Wisconsin; Gov. John F. Fort, New Jersey; Gov. Newton C. Blanchard, Louisiana, chairman; Gov. Martin F. Ansel, South Carolina; Gov. John C. Cutler, Utah.

THE COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS WHO DRAFTED THE RESOLUTIONS.

has been found and utilized probably three times as much as has been allowed to go to waste as has been used. In connection with the obtaining of crude petroleum from the earth, there is constantly going on a needless waste of natural gas. Every State which possesses this valuable form of fuel should at once pass strict laws to prevent its further waste. The recent decisions of the courts in support of the idea that the community is greater than the individual, and that private property is merely a grant from the State, limited by the larger considerations of public welfare, can now be advantageously invoked in a number of ways for the welfare not only of men now living, but also and especially for the maintenance for future generations of the country's prosperity. When the full proceedings of the conference appear in a compact volume, means should be found for a widespread distribution of the book.

The Unanimous Verdict. A committee on resolutions, headed by Governor Blanchard of Louisiana, made a report that was in hearty endorsement of all the policies that the President had advocated in his open-

ing address, and that had been so well supported in the various papers and speeches of the sessions. The report of this committee, which was unanimously adopted, favored the idea of future conferences of the same nature, for the further advancement of the same objects. There was also recommended the appointment by each State of a commission on the conservation of natural resources, to co-operate with each other and with the federal authorities. Undoubtedly this conference will have had the effect of promoting the great movement already begun for the comprehensive development of waterways. Congress has provided for the perpetuation of the Inland Waterways Commission, which in its preliminary reports has shown so broad a grasp of the large problems that are associated with the waterways question. It is not improbable that the advocates of waterway improvement, among whom are now numbered the great railroad presidents, with Mr. Hill in their lead, will have secured the success of their demand for a \$500,000,000 appropriation at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year for ten years. Such expenditures would be fully justified by the facts in the case.

*Forests
and
Print Paper.*

At the time of the conference a committee of the House was occupied with hearings upon the bill promoted by the newspaper men of the country abolishing the tariff on wood pulp, which is the material from which ordinary printing paper is made. The leading newspapers of the country were able to show that the price of paper had been sharply advanced, and they undertook to convince Congress that this advance was due in considerable part to the monopolizing of paper production. They held, further, that the monopolistic conditions in the paper trade were made possible by the tariff. The manufacture of wood pulp is a considerable factor in the sweeping away of our forest areas, and the pulp situation is so closely controlled that the paper trade is on a changed basis and the average newspaper publisher is seriously affected. The Canadian forests suitable for paper-making are so vast that there is no danger of their rapid exhaustion even if the most wasteful methods were permitted, while with suitable regulations, such as Canada would undoubtedly make and enforce, the supply may be regarded as inexhaustible. We need in this country an ample supply of paper at a reasonable price, and we also need a restoration of forest growth for the protection of our rivers and our soils. The sooner the tariff on wood pulp is abolished, the better from various standpoints. There was never any doubt as to how Congress would vote if the matter could be brought squarely to the test. But so much time was exhausted by the committee in protracted hearings that it was uncertain when these pages closed for the press whether or not the question could come to a vote before adjournment.

*The
Tariff
Question.*

It was much to the credit of the gentlemen who made up the White House conference that none of them tried to make political capital by discussing the tariff as a main issue. It is obviously true that as respects some of our resources the tariff is involved. But the main questions of the conference could be dealt with fairly and fully without much need of raising that question. Undoubtedly free pulp and also free lumber will have to come in the near future when the revision of the tariff is a dominant issue. The party in power would have put itself in better condition for the campaign if it had heartily supported the idea that the preliminary work

of tariff revision ought not to be delayed, but ought to be entered upon with the end of the present session. It was evident months ago that a tariff commission in the more ambitious sense could not be secured at the hands of the present Congress. It was hoped, however, that Congress might be willing to authorize the President to appoint tariff experts already in the employ of the Government departments as a special commission and set them at work to formulate facts as to cost of production at home and abroad, and other pertinent information, in order that the now greatly needed work of tariff revision might be taken up and pushed to a rapid completion in the near future. Toward the end of the session Congress seemed a little more inclined to do something of this sort, although it was evident that the Ways and Means Committee of the House did not intend to allow the President to appear to the country to have any part in guiding the preliminary inquiries. The Senate alone voted to employ experts, under direction of the Finance Committee.

*Relative
Costs.*

With the crying need for waterway improvements, it is not strange that there should be murmuring in many quarters on account of the stupendous sums expended for the army and navy and pensions. The greater part of our national income goes for these objects. We could create a comprehensive system of waterway improvements for what the army or the navy together cost in each Congressional period of two years. These expenditures are certainly very regrettable, but it does not follow that they are unnecessary or unwise. There would be little use to provide costly harbors unless we were prepared to defend them in case of attack. Since it is conceded we must have some sort of navy, it should also be understood that true economy in the long run lies in having the navy so unmistakably efficient that it may be relied upon not merely to win victories in case of war, but to prevent the recourse to armed measures. We are constantly doing everything in our power to promote peace and good-will among the nations, and are doing our full share toward accustoming the world to arbitration and to the idea of international tribunals. The time will come when we shall not need to spend so much of our revenues relatively for military purposes. At present the efficient navy is to be regarded as our accepted policy.

The Battleships to Be Granted. The President's battleship message, which at first seemed to be without effect upon Congress, was potent in the end. The President had, for reasons which he stated with great cogency, asked Congress to authorize four new battleships. The House Committee had decided to order one new battleship, with no appropriation to start the work. As a result of the President's message the House bill provided for two ships, with an appropriation of \$7,000,000. In the Senate a vigorous and spirited contest was made against Senator Hale's committee by supporters of the President's policy, including a number of the younger Republican Senators. Senator Hale has been so accustomed to the idea that what he says in the Senate is final on naval matters that Senator Beveridge, who led the fight against the committee's bill, was subjected to irrelevant personal attacks. The result, however, was a substantial victory for the President and the Senators who supported him. Senator Allison saved the face of the discomfited Hale by assuring the Senate that if the two ships could stand in the present bill, two more would be authorized seven months later in the short session of the present Congress, and meanwhile money enough would be appropriated so that there would be no delay in preparing the plans, letting the contracts, and starting the work.

Work for Our Navy. With this understanding, the bill was passed and the President was very well satisfied, because Mr. Allison's announcement, which was further to the effect that Congress would regularly authorize two battleships at each session, until the navy was as large as the situation required, went even farther than the President had asked. What was wanted now was a definite notice to the world that the American navy would be maintained at a point of high efficiency upon as large a scale as could be desired to protect all the interests for which our Government is responsible. At the present rate it will not be many years before the military and naval powers of the world will be glad to take up the question of reduced armaments, inasmuch as the burden of expense is becoming intolerable. Until that time the American navy will have two missions to perform: First, that of defending and protecting our own country; and, second, that of helping our Government to use its influence in the most

effective way for maintaining the world's peace through a transitional period. When better methods have been evolved for keeping the peace of nations, Uncle Sam, like all the rest, will be glad enough to cut down the naval budget to the smallest possible limits.

Congress and Its Critics.

The number of bills presented to Congress for consideration during the past session reaches tens of thousands. A great many useful and meritorious things have been accomplished. Many Congressmen, working conscientiously in their respective committees, and securing particular results for which they have been laboring, are sensitive about the criticisms to which Congress has lately been subjected. Next month we shall undertake to present a fair and reasonable analysis of what has been attempted and what has been accomplished in the long session of the Sixtieth Congress. At the moment of adjournment such an estimate cannot be prepared with sufficient accuracy or perspective. The main criticism is directed against the seeming inability of Congress to shape a major program and deal with it effectively. All of the many meritorious things that have been done could have been accomplished in any case, while the failure of Congress to meet the expectations of the President and the country as to leading topics seems to be due to a very bad system.

A Bad System in Bad Hands. It is to be remembered that a bad system can yield good results if worked by the right kind of men. But the critics now insist that the bad system in Congress has lately been in the hands of the wrong kind of men. The country desires to see the revision of the tariff undertaken promptly and in good faith. Public opinion is not rabid about the tariff, does not wish business disturbed by an overstrained political tariff controversy, and does not expect to see the principle of protection repudiated. It would be willing to accept a Republican revision of the tariff provided it were done in accordance with the needs of the business community. But the President is a good enough Republican for the people of the country; and public opinion goes at least as far as he has yet gone in its demands for tariff revision. He is the accepted leader of the Republican party. The ruling clique in the House of Representatives has a firm hand upon the deliberations

of that body, but its members do not represent American public opinion. The manufacturers have demanded a tariff commission to be set at work at once to prepare the facts. President Roosevelt has repeatedly in messages to Congress advised the appointment of some form of tariff commission. The country has wished it; the Senate under Mr. Aldrich's leadership would have reluctantly granted it; but Mr. Cannon, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Dalzell, ruling the House of Representatives, were unwilling to let the country have it. The autocratic system under which the House is ruled has gone too far and has become vicious.

Leadership Should Be United. But the system would be tolerable if it were directed by men of progressive minds, representing the spirit and aspiration of the Republican party. The real leadership of the Republican party has been in the Administration and not in the House of Representatives. Mr. Roosevelt, representing the country at large; Mr. Root, representing New York and the great Middle States; Mr. Taft, representing Ohio and the great Central West; Mr. Meyer representing New England,—in short, the entire cabinet group, including those associating with it,—command the confidence of the Republican masses as respects public questions and policies. The ruling cliques in the two houses of Congress do not now represent the Republican masses, even to a moderate extent. The only thing that can possibly drag the Republican party through the coming campaign with any hope whatever of victory is the enthusiasm for a progressive Administration, in contrast with the reactionary management of the party in the two houses of Congress. If the ruling clique in the House and the corresponding clique in the Senate had been dealing during the past four years with a President who agreed with them in their preferences and points of view, the Republican party would step out into the arena with the certainty of the worst defeat in all its history.

What Can Save the Party? Bryan, or Johnson, or Folk, or Gray, or Harmon, any one of them, could win the election with ease this year but for the fact that the Roosevelt Administration has accomplished much in spite of the opposition it has encountered at the hands of the men who assume to control the actions of both houses of Congress. As matters stand with respect



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SENATOR BEVERIDGE, OF INDIANA.

(From a snapshot taken last month on the White House steps.)

to the tariff, the attempt to start some sort of work in good faith has been a flat failure. The House authorities would not allow anything to be done, and the Senate authorities

would not allow the President to have anything to do with the appointment of experts or members of a commission. The situation is one that commends itself to Democratic leaders. If they cannot make valuable capital out of it, they are not equal to their easy opportunities. Yet this situation does no real justice to the Republican majorities in the two houses. They have been the victims of the bad system. If they could have shaken off the paralyzing and terrorizing influences of the system under which they are dominated, they would gladly have co-operated with the wise, brainy, and progressive Republican leaders of the Administration, and would have done some good work with which to go before the country.

What Might Have Been. They would have authorized the President to appoint an able tariff commission, to get to work at once. They would have agreed upon some clear and simple improvements in the currency system for immediate purposes, and would have instructed the President to co-operate with the two houses in the appointment of a currency commission to report a good and thoroughgoing bill for consideration at the beginning of the next session. They would have passed the Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserve bill with a rush. As the thing stands, the Senate finally passed that bill, but the ruling authority of the House took it upon itself to prevent its becoming a law. Modifications of the Sherman Anti-Trust law are vastly to be desired, and the registration and supervision of great corporations by the Government at Washington has become a crying need. Public opinion in this country is ready for such steps in those directions as the President urged upon Congress and as were to some extent embodied in the Hepburn bill advocated by the Civic Federation. If the leadership of Congress had been willing to co-operate sincerely with the real brains and leadership of the Republican party, something could have been done along those lines.

Fighting for Concessions. Almost everything achieved in Congress of a kind that appeals to the country, and that will help to save the day for the Republican party in the election, has been wrung from the unwilling bosses of the two houses through the insistence of public opinion guided by the President, and through the insistence of re-

bellious groups of Representatives and Senators who have forced concessions from the dictators. Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, for example, has made himself a well-deserved reputation for courage in fighting for several House measures that deserved consideration. A number of vigorous and virile Senators have risen against the cynical and absurd domination of Hale, of Maine, in matters relating to the navy. Both houses are ruled by groups of men who have served for long continuous periods. When such men, intrenched in power as they are, hate all progressive views, and are not in sympathy with the interests of the people, they can do an amount of harm that is almost incalculable. The present Congress and its predecessor, so far as the Republican majorities are concerned, were elected by voters who gave clear instructions to their Representatives to support the policies of the President. Yet the ruling cliques in both houses have not worked in harmony with the President, and their failure to support the Administration has not been creditable.

Taft and the Prospect. It now appears to be as nearly certain as future events often are that Secretary Taft will be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican convention that meets in Chicago on Tuesday, June 16. We publish elsewhere an article by Mr. Wellman setting forth Mr. Taft's superb training and qualification for the Presidency. In these editorial columns on many occasions during the past ten years we have found good reason to commend Mr. Taft's public work. The Republican party will do itself credit and honor in making him its standard bearer. The mass of the party believes heartily in the Roosevelt Administration's spirit and tone, as well as in its particular policies; and it regards Mr. Taft not only as identified in every sense with the work of the Administration, but also fitted to administer the Government during the next four years, or eight years, on the same high plane of intelligence, courage, and public spirit. The country will not fail to note the fact that the elements within the party that have obstructed the work of the Roosevelt Administration have also opposed the nomination of Mr. Taft up to the point where their failure seemed to be inevitable. Naturally they will accept the situation, or, as the politicians say, they will clamber into the "band-wagon."

A Dangerous Harmony. But it must not be forgotten that a campaign managed and dominated by the interests that opposed his nomination and that have tried to block and thwart the work of President Roosevelt will not help very much to get Mr. Taft elected. There are veteran old hangers-on of the National Republican Committee whose very names ought to be a stench in the nostrils of the Republican party, and whose little victories of manipulation in organizing conventions and in work of that sort are always seriously at the expense of the party's real welfare. Mr. Taft is famous for his good nature, and he naturally likes harmony. But he will fall into a perilous trap if he does anything that permits it to be generally believed that his opponents have successfully employed the old tactics of "stooping to conquer." The country loves President Roosevelt for the enemies he has made; and if Mr. Taft should be too complacent toward certain interests for the sake of harmony he would lose at one end of the line a great deal more than he could gain at the other.

Who Will Run the Convention? For success in the campaign it is highly important that the convention at Chicago should be a spontaneous, self-directing body. That it will want Mr. Taft for its Presidential nominee is altogether probable. It seems wholly unlikely that any coalition of interests or of reactionary politicians could prevent the convention from naming the candidate it really desires to choose. But the convention should also insist upon organizing itself effectively for every part of its work. It makes a great difference who is temporary chairman, for the reason that the man named for that office is expected to make the speech that sums up the work and position of the Republican party, and that, to use a hackneyed phrase, "strikes the keynote" for the campaign. It would be ridiculous for a convention that stands heart and soul by the Administration of President Roosevelt, and that proposes to nominate an eminent member of the Roosevelt Administration, to select for its chief oratorical exponent a man who could by any chance fail to represent in the highest sense the best for which the party stands and the things which it must rely upon for success. Four years ago the Hon. Elihu Root was chosen for this position, and he was the best man in the party for the task of stating and interpreting the issues. The situation this

year is not one to be trifled with. If the National Committee has a slate and a program that the convention can regard as rising to the serious heights of the best that is possible, doubtless the convention will thank the committee for its intelligent and patriotic work and accept its proposals. But unless we are greatly mistaken, this year's convention will not permit its business to be done for it in advance by an old-fashioned kind of whispering manipulation on the part of a steering sub-committee of the National Committee. A cut-and-dried convention would not impress the country well, and would augur badly for success in the campaign. The convention should find its own presiding officers, should be careful about its committee on credentials, and, above all things, should take a keen interest in the making of its platform. There is a great deal for a national convention to do besides nominating candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency. The National Committee, on account of the way in which it is constituted, falls far short of being a representative body. Conventions in the past have been led into serious mistakes through allowing themselves to be manipulated by shrewd intriguers from relatively unimportant States, who make it their business to play the game of party control behind closed doors, but who have neither the ability nor the character to go out and fight the battles of the party in the open.

Bryan's Good Chances. With the very general acceptance of the view that Mr. Taft would receive the Republican nomination, the popular interest in the work of the Democratic convention at Denver increased steadily through the month of May. The candidacy of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, attracted wide attention, and the friends of Mr. Bryan redoubled their efforts. The most typical contest as between these two candidates occurred in Alabama, where the Democratic voters had it out in a primary election for delegates to the Denver convention. The Johnson men had made a special effort in Alabama and were confident that they would win. The Bryan people, however, were decisively victorious. In Pennsylvania, as in New York, uninstructed delegates were chosen, and it is not certain what these States may do at Denver. The strong probabilities are, however, that Mr. Bryan will be nominated. Governor Johnson was kept under close and curious ob-



Photograph by Frederic B. Hyde, Washington.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF MINNESOTA, AND GOVERNOR FOLK, OF MISSOURI, AS SEEN TOGETHER IN WASHINGTON LAST MONTH.

servation while in Washington attending the White House conference, and he seems to have made a highly favorable impression. That conference, however, was on so high a plane of public spirit that it brought the best out of all the distinguished men who attended it. Shrewd Republican observers were of opinion that Mr. Bryan had recently made great advances in his hold upon the voting masses of the country. Mr. John Mitchell, who was especially honored by President Roosevelt as one of his chief guests at the conference, was also under constant observation because of his reputed choice by Mr. Bryan as his "running mate" on the Presidential ticket. As the man who has organized and led the coal-miners of the country for years past, Mr. Mitchell,—now retired from the presidency of the great union that he so successfully served,—is esteemed for his good sense and high character by men of all parties and all ranks.

Probably a Good-Tempered Campaign. Hon. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, who was a candidate for the Denver nomination, has now accepted his party's candidacy for the governorship of Ohio. The situation in that State is rather bewildering, because the Bryan men, led by the Hon. Tom Johnson,

Mayor of Cleveland, failed to name their candidate for Governor, while they seem to have dictated the platform and are in strength for purposes of the Presidential campaign. Mr. Bryan has many genuine friends and supporters within the ranks of Tammany Hall, and it seems probable that they will compel Mr. Murphy, who now serves as Democratic dictator for the State as well as the city, to fall into line with the great Bryan wave. As the politicians of both parties now view the situation in private, whatever they may say in public, it will be Bryan at Denver if it is Taft at Chicago. Governor Comer, of Mississippi, in referring to this prospect last month, and in admitting that the Southern

Democrats are for Bryan as a rule, declared that the South feels that whichever way the election might go the country would have a good President. Undoubtedly the entire country, regardless of party, holds Secretary Taft in high estimation. On the other hand, in spite of the bitterness of former campaigns, there is a prevailing feeling of kindness toward Mr. Bryan as a personality.

An Abandoned Issue.

Seldom in the history of the country has a single man in Congress made so hard and persistent a fight as that which Senator Foraker has conducted in his attempt to make it appear that the Administration had done something wrong in its disbanding of the negro battalion after the disorder at Brownsville, Texas. The whole negro race of the country has been wrought up to a high pitch of excitement against an Administration which has been eminently fair and friendly toward people of all races. Last month Mr. Foraker virtually abandoned his fight by giving up the attempt to bring the question to a vote, and allowing it to be shelved for consideration in some future session of Congress. He had made a personal contest showing immense ability and force. The negro leaders may find it hard to recover their bearings.

*The
New York
Situation.*

Another month passed in New York State with practically no change in the legislative situation which we outlined in our May number. Ignoring the recommendations of Governor Hughes on race-track gambling, direct nominations, and several other matters of legislation that he deemed vitally important, the Legislature adjourned on April 23, only to be recalled in extra session by the Governor on May 11. The special election for State Senator held in the Niagara-Orleans district on May 12 resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate, William C. Wallace, pledged to support Governor Hughes on the race-track issue. This outcome was directly due to the speech-making campaign made by Governor Hughes in the district,—an achievement unparalleled in the annals of New York politics and marking an epoch in the working of our free institutions. Although the plurality was a small one, the victory was notable in that it was won against great odds in a district always regarded as "close," and this year conceded by the professional politicians of all parties to be "safely" Democratic. The serious and protracted illness of one of the Senators who had voted for the race-track bills in the regular session still kept the Senate a tie on the question, provided that no change of vote should be made by individual Senators. Therefore no attempt was made, early in the session, to pass the bills. The Governor's recommendations to the Legislature at the opening of the extra session laid special stress on the direct-nominations and primary measures, the bills to amend the Public Service Commission law by including telegraph and telephone companies in its scope, and the amendment of the labor law so as to provide for the inspection of mercantile establishments. The issue of greatest importance to the people of the Empire State at the present time is unquestionably that of direct nominations, since, in the language of the Governor, "party nominations should accurately reflect the will of the enrolled voters, and provision should be made for the expression of this will as directly as possible." In other words, the Governor would get rid of the boss.

*Hughes
as a
Political Factor.* One of the political items of last month was to be found in a statement by Governor Hughes to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, in answer to a direct inquiry, that he would not under any circumstances accept a nomination for

the Vice-Presidency and that he could not serve even if elected. There had been much talk of Mr. Hughes as Secretary Taft's "running mate," but the Governor's statement is accepted as conclusive. It seems, however, not to be at all settled whether Governor Hughes will run for another term in his present office or whether the Republican party will have to find some other candidate. Much depends upon the results of the work of the special session, the convening of which required Governor Hughes to leave the President's conference at the White House on the afternoon of the opening day. Governor Hughes has made it perfectly plain that in the failure of the Legislature in this special session to pass the measures to which he attaches chief importance he will accept a renomination on the sole condition that he may make the platform. His friends are aware that he does not seek the governorship or any other public office except for the achievement of certain results. There would be no logic in offering him the nomination again unless the Republican party of New York were prepared to take him for exactly what he represents. General Woodford and the Hughes Presidential League stand practically upon the ground that no Republican this year could surely carry the State of New York except Roosevelt or Hughes. They admit everything that is said about the qualifications of Mr. Taft for the Presidential office, but argue that party success depends upon carrying the State of New York, and that this fact makes Hughes the most available candidate.

*Cleveland's
Three-Cent
Fares.* The ten-years' traction fight in the city of Cleveland came to an apparent end on April 27, when the Municipal Traction Company, a holding corporation, took possession of the entire street-railway system of the city. The terms of the settlement by which this long and wasteful strife was terminated were devised by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who was re-elected last fall on a platform of three-cent car fares. In arranging with the different traction companies after a valuation had been agreed upon, it was provided that on this sum a rental should be paid under the lease equivalent to 6 per cent. interest. All earnings in excess of this rental must be used for the improvement of the service or reduction of fares. This means that Cleveland's entire street-railway system is to be operated in the interest of the public.

In other words, the results sought by this experiment in traction management are nothing more nor less than the results aimed at by all the advocates of municipal ownership. We can hardly wonder that the settlement was regarded as so important in Cleveland that a day was set apart as "Municipal Day," and for twenty-four hours the cars were operated free. On April 29 all fares within the city limits were reduced to 3 cents and without the city to 5 cents. Later an additional cent was charged for transfers, but it is promised that this additional charge is to be abandoned within three months, when a straight three-cent fare, with universal transfers, will go into effect within the city limits. Unfortunately, the first month's operation of the street-cars under the new arrangement was marked by a strike of the conductors and motormen for higher wages, and attempts to operate the lines were met with violence. It was alleged by some of the city officials that political enemies of Mayor Johnson had much to do with inciting the trouble.

Oregon's Referendum. In connection with the election to be held in Oregon on June 1 a correspondent in that State ventures the assertion that Oregon is taking the most radical steps toward direct legislation ever taken by an English-speaking community. Perhaps some of our readers need to be reminded that the State has for several years been working under a legislative system by which measures are referred to the people by the Legislature, referendum votes are ordered by petition of the people, and laws are proposed by initiative petition. At the approaching election no less than nineteen measures are to be voted upon by the people of Oregon, four of which are constitutional amendments referred to the people by the Legislature; four are legislative measures upon which the referendum has been ordered by petition, while the remaining eleven are laws or constitutional amendments proposed by initiative petition from the people. In the latter group are measures dealing with woman suffrage, the single tax, the recall of public officers, instructing members of the Legislature to vote for the people's choice for United States Senator, proportional representation, and a corrupt-practices act. The Secretary of State has recently sent to every registered voter a pamphlet containing the measures to be voted upon in June, together with the

arguments for and against each proposition. Along with a system of direct legislation, Oregon has direct primaries. Interest in the campaign preceding the primaries held on April 17 centered in the struggle of United States Senator Fulton for renomination. As a result of the voting on that day Senator Fulton was defeated for the Republican nomination by H. M. Cake, a well-known Portland lawyer.

Arkansas Capitol Frauds. Among the States where the initiative and referendum are beginning to have a place in party platforms is Arkansas, which has lately entered on a housecleaning campaign similar to Pennsylvania's experience with the Harrisburg scandals. In the primary elections for the governorship one of the candidates, George W. Donaghey, made a startling exposure of frauds in the building of the State capitol. In his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination Donaghey was victorious, although he was opposed by United States Senator Jeff Davis, as well as by leading members of the present State administration. The result of the Democratic primaries in Arkansas shows not only that the people of that State wish to put down fraud and graft in their State government, but that there is an open rebellion against bossism in party management. The prohibition issue also played some part in the Arkansas campaign, as it has in the politics of nearly all the Southern States during the past year.

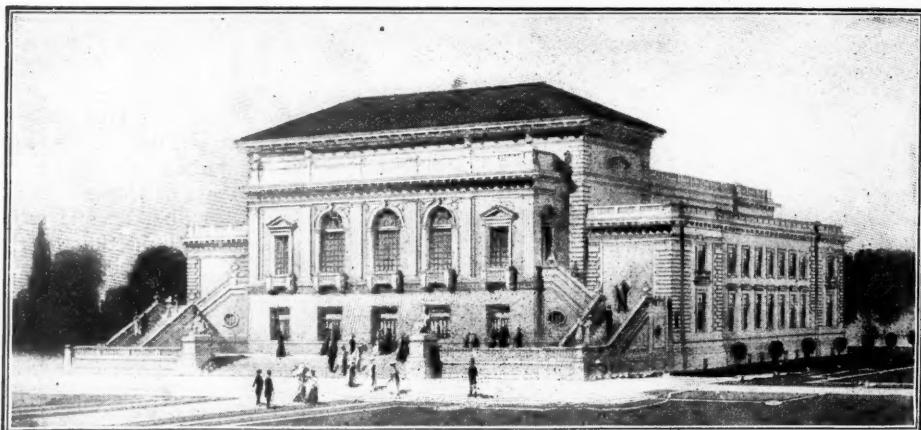
Georgia on a "Dry" Basis. The whole country has been interested in watching the experience of Georgia under the new liquor law. In the city of Savannah, after the passage of the State prohibitory law, social clubs were formed whose real purpose was evasion of the law, and forty-four officers of these "locker clubs," so called, were indicted by the federal grand jury for failure to pay the special tax required by the Government of all retail liquor-dealers. When the cases came up for trial before Judge Emory Speer each indicted man pleaded guilty, and in consideration of suspension of sentence each signed a solemn obligation never again to violate any national law or engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors. Under the court's administration of the national law within his discretionary powers Judge Speer has thus eliminated absolutely the open and flagrant sale of liquor in Savannah, and thus

incidentally, by administering an internal revenue statute and punishing its violation, has dealt the foes of temperance in Georgia a crushing defeat. It is said that there are now no clubs selling liquor in Savannah, and the activity of the Anti-Saloon League and of the churches has so grown that in what was recently regarded as the most "open" city in the State there is now no sale of liquor except by "blind tigers," and the State courts and city authorities have entered upon their vigorous prosecution.

A *Nebraska* *is not confined, however, to the Experiment.* Southern States, as Dr. Iglesias's article in our April number clearly showed. Since that article was published important local-option elections have been held in the States of Illinois, Michigan, and Nebraska. In the latter State for nearly thirty years the law had provided for local option, high license, a \$5000 bond for each license, and complete responsibility on the part of the saloonkeeper and his bondsman for all the consequences of every sale. Nearly one-half the towns of the State had adopted prohibition. As a result of the elections of April 7 prohibition has made a net gain of more than forty towns, with additional gains in prospect. The chief interest centered in Lincoln, the State capital and the seat of the State University. There the excise board had recently adopted what are believed to be the most stringent regulations short of actual prohibition ever enforced by an American city. The saloons are ordered to close at 7 p.m., the number of licenses is limited to one to each 2000 of population, and the rules governing the arrangement of the premises and the conduct of the business are made extremely severe. Incorporated or private clubs are prohibited from selling liquor to members, and druggists are permitted to sell alcohol only upon furnishing a bond for \$5000. The license fee remains unchanged at \$1500. The Prohibitionists, professing to look upon these regulations as a mere artifice to ward off complete prohibition and as not intended to be strictly enforced, demanded a referendum vote, the alternatives being prohibition and the "daylight saloon." The number of votes cast broke all records, even for Presidential years, and the "daylight saloon" won by the slender majority of 221. The new Lincoln plan will now have the benefit of a thorough trial.

A Season of Peace and Progress. The months of April and May were marked by an unusual number of national gatherings and celebrations emphasizing the conquests of peace and commemorating anniversaries of a religious and spiritual nature. The conference at Washington of the governors of virtually all the States of the Union, already discussed, dealt with economic problems. The second annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, held at Washington on April 24-25, discussed phases of international peace and amity, while the conclusion of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and Japan furnished the illustrations to the text. Especially noteworthy in the interest of international peace and understanding was the dedication on May 11 of the new Pan-American Building at Washington. Other events of the past weeks of interest to large and widely distributed bodies of our citizens were the celebration in New York City of the Catholic centenary and the holding of the twenty-fifth Methodist quadrennial conference in Baltimore. The Pacific Coast's welcome to the American fleet on its homecoming and the Presidential campaign now in full swing were other topics which may be said to have deeply interested every American citizen during the months of April and May.

International Law and Justice. The growth of the American Society of International Law during its scarcely more than a year of life is a striking evidence of the widespread and active interest of the American people in international relations. No effort has been made to secure popular following, and yet this society now numbers more than 900 members, including the Chief Justice and other distinguished members of the Supreme Court, three cabinet officers (one of them president of the society), a number of Senators and Representatives, and many eminent diplomatists, as well as prominent lawyers and publicists. Secretary Root, Secretary Straus, Mr. Justice Brewer, and a dozen or more Senators and Representatives do not regard it as inconsistent with their official and diplomatic duties to participate actively in the work of the society with the hope of helping to establish the principles and practice of international law. Secretary Root, the president of the society, is earnestly endeavoring to secure a wider popular understanding of the prin-



Kelsey & Cret, Architects.

THE NEW HOME OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, IN WASHINGTON, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

ciples of righteousness between nations, believing firmly, as he does, that "the impotence and powerlessness of international law on many occasions in the past have been to a great extent due to the fact that the rules of this law were not known by the leading politicians as well as by the 'man in the street.'" In the current issue of the *American Journal of International Law*, the quarterly organ of the society, Mr L. Oppenheim, the eminent English authority, emphasizing this very point, says:

Public opinion with regard to international questions is at present at the mercy of the press and the agitator, and it is common knowledge that the jingo and the chauvinist frequently make use of misguided public opinion for their own ends. If the public knew something about the merits of the case concerned they would frequently look upon the matter more coolly and in a more impartial way, and it would be easier for the governments to consent to arbitration.

At the second annual meeting of the society perhaps the most important and interesting topics discussed were: "Should the Violation of Treaties Be Made a Federal Offense?" and "Arbitration at the Second Hague Conference."

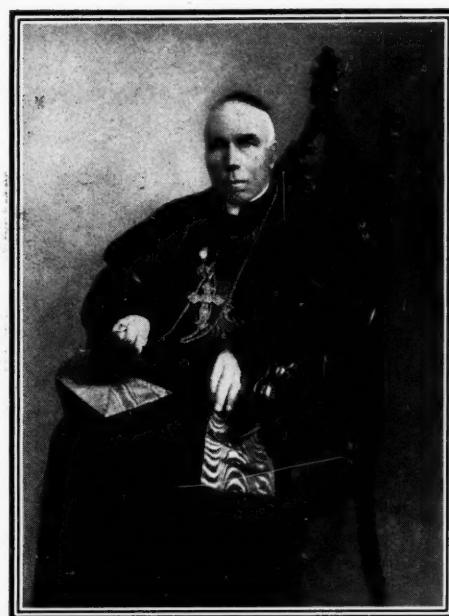
Progress of Arbitration. The able and interesting discussions of this latter topic, "Arbitration at The Hague," by Mr. Choate, General Porter, and others were emphasized and strongly impressed upon their hearers by Mr. Root's announcement of the progress made in the United States in the work of establishing a general system of arbitration machinery with the rest of

the world. Eleven of the conventions signed at The Hague have now been approved by our Senate. Treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, France, Spain, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, and Mexico have also been signed and ratified by the Senate. On May 5 Secretary Root for the United States and Ambassador Takahira for Japan signed a general treaty of arbitration to be in force for five years after the exchange of ratifications. The treaty is similar to those already negotiated with other foreign powers, and its conclusion is a welcome confirmation of the pacific and optimistic estimates of American and Japanese relations which this magazine has always entertained and expressed. A clause in the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, very significant and important to our own country in its future relations with the British Empire, recognizes the right of Canada or any other self-governing dominion of the empire to be consulted in the making of a treaty. This is the first time such concession has been formally accorded. It marks the recognition on the part of Great Britain of the international rights of her colonies.

The "Pan-American Palace." Upon more than one occasion has this magazine set forth the history, scope, and aims of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which, under the energetic and able management of Mr. John Barrett, is doing so much to cement more closely the friendly relations already existing between the

twenty-one independent nations of the Western Hemisphere. The bureau is the office of the International Union of the American Republics, which includes the United States, Mexico, and the South and Central American countries. It holds conferences every few years to discuss ways and means of promoting the welfare, peace, commerce, and friendships of the countries participating. An event of prime importance in the relations of these countries took place on May 11, when representatives of the United States and the Latin nations of the New World participated in the cornerstone-laying of its new home, a splendid modern building to be erected in Washington and provided through the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the different republics. The dedication was marked by impressive ceremonies, including addresses by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, the Brazilian Ambassador to Washington, and Mr. Carnegie. The new building, which with its equipment and maintenance is to cost over \$1,000,000, will be a dignified and appropriate center of governmental and popular activity and interest in general American affairs. It will really be an international temple of peace and good-will, of particular value and importance to the American nations. The *Bulletin*, published by the bureau, is an enterprising, well-edited, monthly periodical, which is rapidly taking on the character of a well-illustrated magazine. It gives information in regard to the commerce, law, new enterprises, and general development of each republic.

The New York Catholic Centenary. The entire week beginning April 26 was devoted by the Catholics of New York to the celebration of their first centennial. It was on April 8, 1808, that Pope Pius VII. erected the first metropolitan see in the United States, that of Baltimore, and created new sees at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Since the consecration of the first Catholic bishop of the New York diocese, when there were less than 10,000 Catholic churchmen in the city, the population within the limits of New York owing adherence to the church of Rome has increased to over 1,200,000, who worship in 503 churches, and whose welfare is looked after by 894 priests. The church has mightily increased in influence, material wealth, and public esteem. The celebration of the last week in April, under the direction of Archbishop Farley, took the



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HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL LOGUE, PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.

(A distinguished visitor in New York during the Catholic centenary celebrations last month.)

form of religious exercises in all the churches, the holding of special masses and services in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a great street parade on May 2 of 40,000 men and boys, including all the representative semi-military organizations, societies, and social orders of the church.

A Patriotic Event. A number of distinguished ecclesiastical visitors were present during the ceremonies, chief among whom was his eminence Michael, Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. The American patriotism of the celebrants on this occasion was voiced by Cardinal Gibbons when he declared:

Whatever progress the Catholic Church has made here it owes a debt of gratitude to this country for it. We owe it to this country because here we have what no European country can boast of,—freedom of speech, freedom to practice our religious belief.

The demonstrations convinced Cardinal Logue that "the future of the Catholic Church remains with America." Non-Catholic opinion as expressed in Protestant



BISHOP DANIEL A. GOODSELL, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

and Jewish organs notes with much approval the disappearance of the old, bitter anti-Catholic feeling. In the words of the *Outlook*, the city of New York "gratefully appreciates the service which that (the Catholic) church is rendering to the community by inculcating the spirit of reverence for law and lawful authority, which is the foundation of civil and religious liberty."

The Methodist Quadrennial Conference. Last month the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Baltimore on the centennial anniversary of its first session in the same city. American Methodism registers the moral and religious convictions of more than 3,000,000 persons. A conference of its general deliberative body, therefore, is of great national importance. At the Baltimore conference, the sessions of which lasted throughout the entire month of May and were attended by 787 delegates from all parts of the world, legislation vitally affecting the religious life of the denomination was enacted. At these quadrennial conferences one of the most significant events is always the reading of the Pastoral Letter of the Bishops, or, as it is more generally known, the Episcopal Address. This is a review of the progress made by the de-

nomination during the preceding four years, accompanied by recommendations to the delegates and the church at large in the matters of ecclesiastical discipline and general conduct. The address of the present conference, written and delivered by Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, of Boston, was a document remarkable for its statesmanlike breadth, tolerant spirit, and dignified, vigorous diction. A large gain in communicants is reported, and material prosperity and health are evident in all departments of the church. The address, however, is much more than a report of material progress; it is a keen and outspoken treatment of most of the conditions of modern American life and thought.

Recommendations of the Bishops. The General Conference, the bishops believe, should not be charged with the investigation of "heresies," a work which they maintain should be left to the more local bodies. They note the increasingly widespread desire to readjust the formulation of Christian doctrines to modern knowledge and modern thought, although as yet they recommend no action looking toward that end; they declare their gratification over the increase in civic righteousness, and believe that "with a restless and iconoclastic future before us we must both lead and restrain by religious forces"; they speak out clearly on the subjects of the abuse of commercial and political power, condemn the increase of divorce in the United States, express high approval of the progress made toward international peace, speak in no uncertain tones of child labor and the rights of wage-earners, and make a radical and highly significant utterance on the temperance question. When some years ago, says the address on this point, the General Conference "planted our church on the heights of legal and constitutional prohibition, some in the church, and many in the world, felt that we had passed from sobriety of judgment to fanaticism, and in short had become 'intemperately temperate.' To-day we find that State after State has climbed to our position and that unexpected aid has reached us from railway and other corporations as well as from some trade unions."

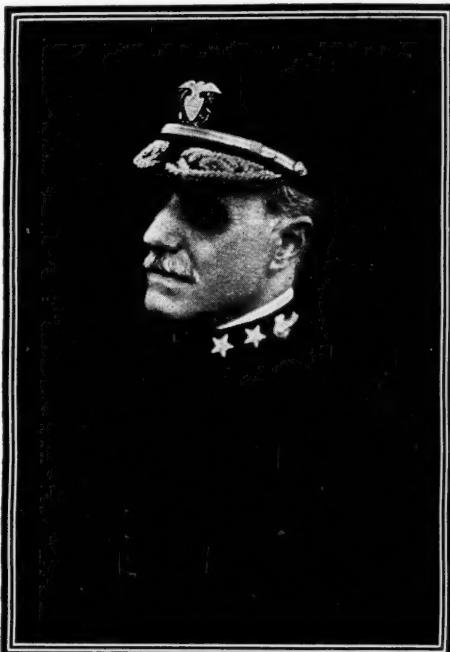
New Rules and Election of New Bishops. Many other subjects of church legislation were discussed at the conference, chief among which were the question of the time limit upon the pastorate and forbidden amusements for

church members. The Episcopal Address recommended striking out from the book of discipline the list of specified amusements, inserted in 1872, leaving as the ground for church trial only the taking of "such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus." Great interest centered about the election of eight new bishops. There were more than 240 candidates voted for on the first ballot, on May 20, which resulted in the election of two bishops, the Rev. Dr. William F. Anderson, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. John L. Nuelsen, of the Nast Theological Seminary, Berea, Ohio. Other ballots were immediately taken for the remaining six bishops to be elected, but the results of the vote were not obtainable at the time these pages were going to press.

Secretary Taft, Peacemaker in upon Colombia by Venezuela and Panama.

Panama, alleged election frauds in Panama, and reports of political disorder in more than one country of Central America last month called for investigation on the part of the United States Government. Secretary Taft, accordingly, made a flying trip to Panama and investigated conditions there. There is to be a presidential election in the little Isthmian republic on July 12, and charges of fraud and intimidation had been freely made by several political groups which claimed they had been denied the right to register. A real revolution was threatened. The diplomatic friendly offices of the peaceful American Secretary of War, however, have succeeded in smoothing out the situation and clearing away the clouds. The United States has obtained the privilege of appointing representatives who will observe the elections and report to President Roosevelt. It was pointed out to the Government of Panama that "if fraud was permitted in the elections it would be likely to lead to violence and riot and insurrection, contrary to the interests of the United States, and that it would then be the duty of the United States to preserve order under the treaty." The Government of Panama, therefore, decided to appoint a commission of electoral inquiry with full power to investigate, and will permit the United States "to join in this inquiry through any agents." Furthermore,

If the United States comes to the conclusion that material errors or defects are now or hereafter made in the electoral proceedings or that the right of suffrage has been or may be lost to



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REAR-ADMIRAL SPERRY, WHO WILL COMMAND THE BATTLESHIP FLEET ON ITS RETURN VOYAGE.

citizens through the failure of the electoral jury to discharge its duties or otherwise, then Panama will cause the same to be remedied in some lawful manner in the due course of the season before election.

The Naval Review at San Francisco. On May 6 the battleship fleet, comprising forty-three ships, sailed into San Francisco Bay under the flag of Rear-Admiral Evans, then in command of American warships for the last time. "Fighting Bob's" old enemy, rheumatism, has forced him to give up active service some weeks before his official retirement, which takes place on August 18. During the great review of two days later, when all our warships passed under the eye of Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, San Francisco and the Pacific Coast paid the highest honors to the ships and the sailors. Although Admiral Evans took no official part in the review, whenever he appeared on the streets of the city he was unmistakably the popular hero. Although not actually rounding out his official term, the man who, in the words of Kipling, "has lived more stories than Zogbaum and I could invent," has had an eminently successful and worthy career. His devotion and courage will not be forgotten by the

American people. The review in San Francisco Harbor was the most impressive of its kind ever given in this country, Secretary Metcalf as the personal representative of the President being accorded special and unusual honors. Rear-Admiral Sperry will command the fleet on its return voyage. After visiting Seattle in our own State of Washington, and Puget Sound, return will be made to San Francisco late this month. On July 7 the ships will leave the Pacific port for Honolulu. They are due at Auckland, New Zealand, on August 9; at Sydney on August 20; at Melbourne on August 29; at Manila on October 1, and at Yokohama on October 17. It is expected that a portion of the fleet will reach Amoy, China, and, after paying a short visit there, return to Manila, where the reunited armada will take up its homeward course. It is believed that more than 42,000 miles will have been covered when next February the vessels anchor again in Hampton Roads.

Canadian Topics of the Month. As noted in a preceding paragraph, all future treaties or agreements between the United States and Great Britain which affect in any way the relation of this country with our Canadian neighbor will be submitted for approval to the Dominion authorities before becoming effective. Almost simultaneously with the signing of this instrument another treaty for the marking of the boundary line between the United States and Canada was ratified in the Senate (May 4). It is agreed in this document that each of the contracting parties shall at once appoint an expert geographer to serve as commissioner for the purpose of "more accurately defining and marking the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada." The closeness of Canadian-American relations was further emphasized last month by the agreement to formulate another treaty to prescribe and determine accurately the water rights in lakes and streams on the boundary between the two countries. Another event of importance to the people of the Dominion during May was the arrangement between the British and Canadian governments for the exclusion of Hindu immigration, the agreement taking the form of making it impossible for Hindus to leave India, thereby obviating the disagreeable and delicate task of acting at the other end of the problem and excluding them from the Dominion.

Meanwhile, it may be said, the Canadian Government and people are almost unitedly absorbed in the preparations for the Quebec tercentenary next month.

The British Budget Presented.

Premier Asquith presented his first budget to a crowded House on May 7; not only was every member of the Commons present, but the peers' and visitors' galleries were crowded to overflowing. The long-anticipated announcement of old-age pensions was received with intense interest. The budget provides for pensions of \$1.25 weekly for every inhabitant of the United Kingdom of over seventy years of age who applies, excepting criminals, lunatics, and paupers, with the exception that no one actually receiving more than \$2.50 weekly income will be admissible. The scheme, which is not to be operative until January 1 next, will probably affect a half a million individuals. The budget proposes that the charge is to be a national, not a local, burden, and must not exceed \$30,000,000 in any one year. A long and heated discussion is certain to follow in the Commons. Mr. Winston Churchill's defeat at Manchester on April 4, by his Unionist opponent, was regarded as a heavy blow to the prestige of the government, amounting to a setback to the political career of the young Minister. On May 9, however, he was returned triumphantly from one of the Dundee districts to a seat made vacant through the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Edmund Robertson. Mr. Churchill's campaign in both constituencies was marked by hard work and picturesque electioneering. In both districts the new President of the Board of Trade was vigorously opposed by the labor element and by the "Suffragettes."

An Awakening Ireland.

While actual Home Rule for Ireland may be no nearer than ever, many signs of industrial and social improvement are evident in the Emerald Isle. Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Augustine Birrell, has been tireless in his campaign for the repeal of the detested Coercion act of 1887, and for the establishment of real Irish universities. As already noted in these pages, the latter project has been almost realized. A bill repealing the Coercion act has passed its second reading in the Commons and seems likely to become a law. Government statistics issued in London indicate that emigration from Ireland is

decreasing. Indeed, it is believed that the number of persons leaving Ireland for the United States during the present year will be the smallest in many years. This is due to a number of causes, prominent among them being the economic and industrial improvement among the Irish people which has marked the past decade. Native industries are springing up in the villages, and employment for skilled and unskilled labor is steadily increasing. The agitation of patriotic nationalistic societies against emigration has also had effect. The Land law is gradually working toward a solution of the tenant problem, and altogether there are many signs of prosperity in Ireland.

Social Problems in France. Some very important legislation was enacted by the French Parliament during its last session, and some equally important measures not disposed of then were taken up earnestly when the Chamber of Deputies came together again on May 19. During the preceding session the Senate passed the Divorce bill of the Chambers. By this measure a French decree of separation becomes a divorce automatically at the end of three years when either party to the separation requests it. Another enactment of far-reaching importance to the republic is the Old-Age Pension bill, a compromise of the original measure, which has taken more than two years to work its way through the upper house of the French Parliament. It is really a workman's pension scheme which will affect from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 persons, and involve an initial expenditure by the state of more than \$150,000,000. A recent publication of the vital statistics of the republic for the year 1907 shows that the birth-rate in the republic is rapidly decreasing. During the calendar year ending January 1, last, there were in France 19,000 more deaths than births. These subjects of decreasing birth-rate and divorce are agitating all grades of French society. Paul Bourget, the celebrated poet and novelist, whose problem play, "A Divorce," made such a profound impression in France last year, attributes the decline of France as a great power to these two causes. He maintains, further, that the new French feminist movement is making the evil worse, and points as evidence to the campaign recently conducted by the "Suffragettes" of Paris in favor of the election of Mlle. Laloi for member of the Municipal Council. Mlle. Laloi, who ran on a platform calling for shorter

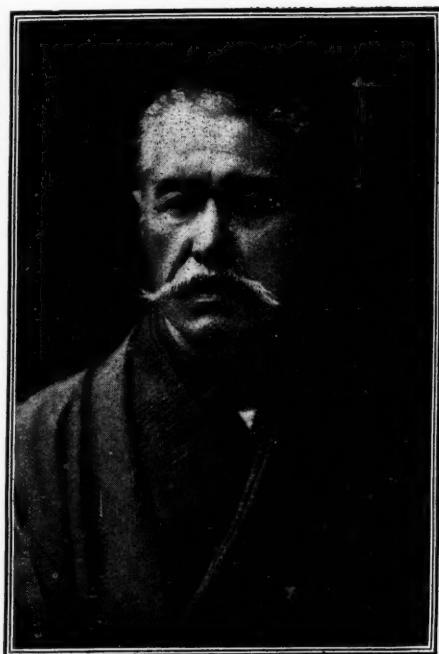
hours and higher pay for women workers, has, it seems, some radical opinions on the marriage relation. Her candidacy was finally declared illegal.

Fixing the Status of North-European Europe. Three highly important international agreements were concluded late in April. In St. Petersburg, representatives of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, and Denmark signed a treaty guaranteeing the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Baltic Sea. On the same day (April 23), in Berlin, the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the ministers of Great Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Norway, put their signatures to a treaty by which their governments bind themselves not to change in any way for at least ten years the present political status of the North Sea. During the same week Great Britain, France, and Sweden agreed to the annulling of the promise forced from Russia after the Crimean War that under no circumstances would she fortify the Aland Islands, a group off the coast of Finland, not far from Stockholm. These highly important international understandings have reassured those who feared that Germany intended to forcibly annex Holland or that Russia might in the near future attempt the absorption of Sweden. An interesting development of Danish politics during the past month was the recommendation by the commission appointed by King Frederick more than a year ago, in the form of a bill to be submitted to the Danish and Icelandic parliaments, that Iceland be constituted "a free, autonomous, and independent country, united to Denmark by a common king and common interests, and forming with Denmark a state federation—the United Danish Empire."

The Duma a Real Parliament. Unsettled relations with Turkey, the proposition to construct the so-called Amur Railroad, and the apparently inspired address of Finance Minister Kokovtsev in the Duma, announcing that "Russia has no Parliament,"—these were the Russian topics discussed most animatedly last month. The Amur Railroad proposition is nothing more than the proposed revival of a former abandoned scheme to connect the Amur River by a railroad line across the Korean border to Vladivostok. This, as will be easily seen, enters the region of the Chinese-Japanese-Manchurian-general European disputed territory in the Far East. The measure au-

thorizing the construction of the railroad is still under discussion in the Duma. This body listened with amazement and indignation, early in May, to a speech by the Finance Minister, in the course of which he exclaimed: "Thank God, we have not a Parliament in Russia yet!" Contrary to his hopes and expectations, this very remark has had the effect of fixing and crystallizing in the minds of the Russian people the fact that the empire actually has a Parliament. Mr. Komiakov, president of the chamber, denounced Mr. Kokovtsev's remark as "a most unfortunate expression," and the Duma officially expressed its view that "while Russia may not actually have parliamentarism, it has a real Parliament." A subsequent audience granted by the Czar to President Komiakov confirmed the belief that his Imperial Majesty is "satisfied with the attitude and deliberations of the Duma and that the rumor that in any way he would oppose that body's claim to be a Parliament can be denied categorically."

The Japanese Elections. By a narrow but sufficient majority the Japanese Government emerged triumphantly from the general elections on May 15. Although there was some delay in announcing the detailed vote, it was stated authoritatively from Tokio that the Seiyukai, or Liberal party, by the aid of the other allied groups in the chamber, will remain in control and that Premier Saionji has saved his position as head of the government. The announcement made at the same time that, despite the triumph of his party, Premier Saionji would soon be removed from office, can only be understood when it is remembered that representative government as constituted in Japan does not provide, as in England, that the Prime Minister shall be absolutely responsible in fact as well as in name to the lower house of the Parliament, nor, as in Germany, that he shall in fact but not in name be accountable to a majority of the popular branch of the government. The Emperor of Japan has never consented to abdicate his autocracy in any manner or degree. Time and time again he has chosen his chief minister against the wishes of the elected representatives of the people. An appeal to the country, however, has always demonstrated that the electorate sides with the Emperor. In the present instance two of the Elder Statesmen, Count Inouye and Count Matsukata, are opposed to the financial policy



VISCOUNT HOTTA, THE NEW JAPANESE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

of the Saionji cabinet, while Marquis (now Prince) Ito zealously supports the Premier. The immediate fate of the ministry is therefore in doubt.

Japanese-Chinese Relations. Japan's foreign and domestic problems, however, are real and pressing. Finances are still in a bad way, and it is believed that the visit to New York last month of Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, ex-Minister of Finance, was for the purpose of negotiating a loan for his government. The new Financial Minister, Viscount Hotta, has virtually committed himself against the imposition of more taxes. The friction between the governments at Peking and Tokio and between the Chinese and Japanese peoples would seem to be increasing. A series of boycotts of Japanese goods by Chinese merchants began some weeks ago and has assumed serious proportions. A powerful league of societies throughout the Middle Kingdom, known as the Self-Government Society, it is reported, has organized a definite campaign against Japanese commerce, the hostility extending even to trade between members of both nationalities in foreign ports.

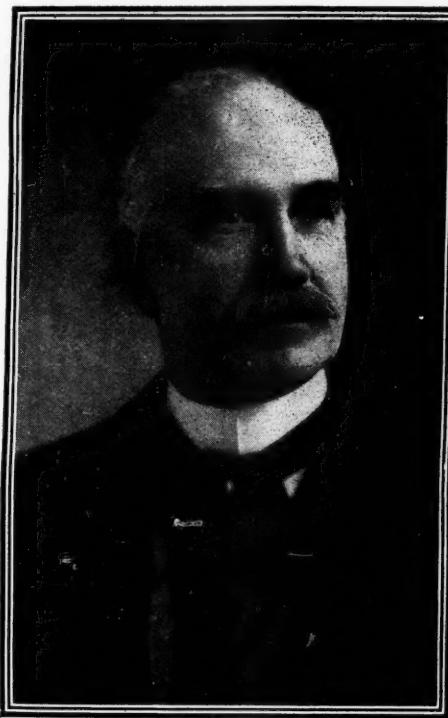
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 21 to May 20, 1908.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 21.—The Senate considers the Naval Appropriation bill.... The House adopts Speaker Cannon's resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged paper trust.

April 23.—The Senate adopts an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill appropriating \$7,000,000 for beginning work on battleships.... The House adopts a resolution authorizing the



Photograph by Beilesmith, Cincinnati.

HON. JUDSON HARMON.

(Nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Ohio.)

Attorney-General to bring suit for forfeiture of several million acres of land granted to the California & Oregon Railroad Company.

April 27.—A special message from President Roosevelt, urging legislation on the lines of his previous recommendations, is received in both branches.... The Senate passes the Naval Appropriation bill after defeating the four-battleships amendment by a vote of 50 to 23.... The House considers the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill.

April 28.—The Senate passes the Pension and District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

April 30.—The Senate considers the Agricultural Appropriation bill.... The House adopts an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill providing \$350,000 for enforcing the publicity clause of the Railroad Rate law.

May 1.—The Senate debates the resolution offered by Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) suspending for twenty months the operation of the commodity clause of the Railroad Rate law.

May 2.—The Senate passes the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.... The House passes bills increasing the number of Philippine commissioners to nine and appropriating \$250,000 for the relief of sufferers from tornadoes in the South.

May 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Bulkeley (Rep., Conn.) defends the negro soldiers dismissed on account of the Brownsville affair; the Canadian boundary treaty is ratified.

May 6.—The Senate passes the Child Labor bill for the District of Columbia and adopts a resolution calling for information whether the commodity clause of the Railroad Rate law is complied with.... In the House the bill re-establishing the canteen in national soldiers' homes is defeated.

May 7.—In the Senate, the Government's forest policy is attacked by Mr. Teller (Dem., Colo.) and defended by Mr. Depew (Rep., N. Y.).... In the House, a provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill to limit wages in the Panama Canal Zone is defeated.

May 8.—The Senate continues discussion of the Government's forest policy.... The House adopts the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, including increased pay, and passes the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill.

May 9.—The Senate practically concludes debate on the Agricultural Appropriation bill.... The House passes the Child Labor bill for the District of Columbia.

May 11.—The Senate passes the Agricultural Appropriation bill; Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.) introduces a resolution calling for a court of inquiry in the case of Col. William F. Stewart.... The House passes the bill prohibiting gambling in the District of Columbia.

May 12.—The Senate passes the Post-Office Appropriation bill (\$229,027,367).... The House agrees to the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill.

May 13.—In the Senate, consideration of the Brownsville affair is postponed on motion of Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) until December 16; the resolution of Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.) for a court of inquiry in the case of Colonel Stewart is referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; the House bill restoring the motto "In God We Trust" to the coins is passed.

May 14.—The Senate passes the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.... The House, by a vote of 184 to 145, passes the Vreeland Currency bill.

May 15.—The Senate passes the Aldrich Currency bill as a substitute for the Vreeland bill.

...The House passes the Omnibus Public Buildings bill and the Military Academy Appropriation bill; the Currency bill as amended by the Senate is sent to conference.

May 16.—The Senate passes a bill to create an Appalachian forest reserve....The House passes bills granting compensation to Government employees for injuries sustained in the service and authorizing the continuance of the Inland Waterways Commission.

May 18.—The Senate sends the Legislative Appropriation bill to conference....The House passes the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.

May 19.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill; a bill creating a commission on the conservation of resources is introduced....The House agrees to the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill and passes the bill making an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the representation of the United States at the Tokio Exposition in 1912.

May 20.—The Senate passes the Public Buildings bill....The House adopts the partial conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 21.—In the Louisiana State election Jared Y. Sanders (Dem.) is chosen Governor; the Legislature is unanimously Democratic and is pledged by the primary vote for the present United States Senator, S. D. McEnery; five constitutional amendments are adopted.

April 23.—The New York Legislature adjourns; Governor Hughes calls an extraordinary session, to begin on May 11....President Roosevelt appoints Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney-General, to succeed Judge Lochren....Illinois Democrats instruct their delegates-at-large for Bryan.

April 25.—A meeting of New York State Democrats decides to call no second State convention, but to provide a committee of sixty-one to preserve the principle of home rule in party affairs.

April 28.—Arkansas and Colorado Republicans instruct for Taft; South Carolina Republicans send an uninstructed delegation to Chicago; New Jersey Democrats send an uninstructed delegation to Denver....Governor Hughes, of New York, names Samuel H. Ordway as commissioner to hear testimony on the charges filed against President Bermel, of Queens Borough, New York City.

April 29.—Connecticut Democrats refuse to instruct for Bryan....Joseph Bermel resigns as President of Queens Borough, New York City....Pennsylvania Republicans instruct delegates at-large for Senator Knox; West Virginia Republicans instruct for Taft; Vermont Republicans send uninstructed delegates to Chicago; Mississippi Republicans select uninstructed delegates-at-large.

April 30.—Maryland and North Carolina Republicans instruct for Taft; Maine Republicans declare for Taft, but fail to instruct the delegates-at-large....Lawrence Gresser is chosen to

succeed Joseph Bermel as President of Queens Borough, New York City.

May 2.—At the New York State convention of the Independence party it is decided to run a third national ticket.

May 3.—Four State Senators are arrested in Arkansas in connection with the investigation of alleged bribery in the Legislature.

May 5.—New Jersey Republicans select four uninstructed delegates-at-large.

May 6.—A bill providing for the merger of the Boston and Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads is filed with the Committee on Railroads of the Massachusetts Legislature....The Administration Republicans of Alabama meet in State convention and instruct delegates to Chicago for Taft....Ohio Democrats nominate Judson Harmon for Governor and indorse William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency.

May 7.—Kentucky and Wyoming Republicans instruct for Taft; Utah Republicans declare Roosevelt their first choice and Taft their second....Massachusetts Democrats instruct their delegates-at-large for Bryan....Governor Hughes, of New York, approves the revision of the military code so as to conform the organization of the National Guard to that of the regular army.

May 8.—Governor Hughes speaks at five enthusiastic meetings in the Niagara-Orleans Senate district in the campaign of William C. Wallace for the State senatorship.

May 9.—Governor Hughes speaks at great mass meetings at North Tonawanda and Niagara Falls, N. Y., advocating the passage of the anti-race-track gambling bills....The Massachusetts State convention of the Independence party elects an uninstructed delegation to the national convention of the party.

May 11.—The New York Legislature meets in extra session and receives a message from Governor Hughes recommending measures that failed of passage at the regular session.

May 12.—William C. Wallace, pledged to support Governor Hughes in the fight to do away with race-track gambling, is elected State Senator in the Niagara-Orleans district of New York....Michigan Republicans instruct delegates-at-large for Taft....Governor Hughes, of New York, declares that even if he were elected Vice-President he could not serve.

May 13.—The Alaskan Republican convention sends contesting delegates to Chicago....The conference of governors and other public men on the conservation of natural resources in response to the invitation of President Roosevelt, begins at the White House, in Washington.

May 14.—California, Washington, and North Dakota Republicans instruct delegates-at-large for Taft; Georgia Republicans send uninstructed delegates to Chicago....Wyoming Democrats instruct for Bryan; Minnesota Democrats instruct for Johnson and refuse, by vote of 772 to 166, to indorse Bryan as second choice.

May 15.—At the final session of the natural resources conference at the White House President Roosevelt makes a declaration of policy on State and federal rights.

May 16.—Senator Julius Caesar Burrows, of Michigan, is named by the Republican National Committee as temporary chairman of the national convention.

May 18.—In a message to the Louisiana Legislature Governor Sanders recommends the suppression of race-track gambling, and local option combined with high license to regulate the liquor traffic.

May 19.—California Democrats instruct for Bryan.

May 20.—Pennsylvania Democrats send un instructed delegates to Denver; Michigan and Missouri Democrats instruct Denver delegations for Bryan.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, appoints Mr. W. Mackenzie as secretary for imperial and foreign correspondence. . . . The Haitian Legislature begins its session at Port au Prince. . . . Martial law is proclaimed in Guatemala City.

April 22.—The newly elected Cape Parliament is opened by Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson.

April 24.—The Canadian Parliament rejects, by vote of 95 to 42, a motion in favour of the abolition of bonuses to immigration agents. . . . The British Home Secretary appoints a departmental committee to inquire into the operation of the law relating to inebriates. . . . Winston Spencer Churchill (Liberal) is defeated for re-election to the British Parliament in Manchester by W. J. Hicks, Unionist candidate.

April 27.—The Cape Colony Legislature is prorogued until June 18.

April 28.—A conference of state premiers assembles at Melbourne, Australia.

April 29.—King Manuel makes his first address to the Portuguese Cortes. . . . A woman candidate stands for the first time in a Paris municipal election.

May 2.—Troops are sent to quell a revolutionary outbreak near Lima, Peru. . . . The Korean Government prepares for an active campaign against disorderly elements.

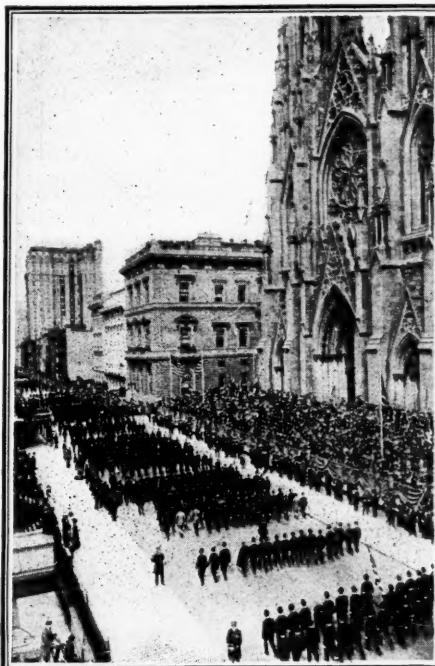
May 3.—Municipal elections are held throughout France; a woman suffrage candidate is defeated in Paris.

May 4.—Fernando Guachalla is elected President of Bolivia. . . . Thirty persons are arrested in Calcutta on charges of being implicated in a plot to overthrow British rule in India and murder officials. . . . The British House of Commons passes the Licensing bill on second reading and refers the measure to committee of the whole.

May 6.—The British House of Commons resolves to abolish the system of licensing opium dens in crown colonies. . . . King Manuel takes the oath to observe the Portuguese constitution and is proclaimed King.

May 7.—Premier Asquith presents the budget to the British House of Commons; he announces that old-age pensions will be provided from the national treasury and that the duty on sugar will be reduced.

May 8.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 201 to 7, passes on a second reading the bill repealing the Irish Coercion act of 1887.



Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y.

PARADE OF CATHOLIC LAYMEN PASSING ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE NEW YORK DIOCESAN CENTENARY.

(From a stand built in front of the Cathedral entrance the parade of 40,000 men and boys was reviewed by Cardinal Luge and Archbishop Farley.)

May 9.—Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade in the new Liberal cabinet of Great Britain, is returned to Parliament from Dundee by a majority of 2709.

May 11.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 344 to 31, passes the Irish University bill on second reading.

May 18.—Premier Stolypin, in a speech before the Russian Duma, urges that legislation be enacted giving the empire control over Finnish matters of joint importance without infringing the autonomy of Finland.

May 19.—The French budget shows an estimated deficit of \$8,800,000. . . . The Russian Minister of Finance announces the government's intention to raise \$400,000,000 by internal and foreign loans to meet railway construction and army reforms.

May 20.—The British House of Commons passes the second reading of the Education bill by a vote of 370 to 206.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 23.—The Baltic and North Sea conventions are signed at St. Petersburg and at Berlin by representatives of Germany, Great Britain, France, Denmark, Holland, and Sweden. . . . An act denouncing the treaty of Stockholm of 1855 is signed at Stockholm by representatives of

Great Britain, France, and Sweden....It is announced at Copenhagen that Constantin Brun, Danish Minister to the United States, will be transferred to London and that Count Carl von Moltke will probably succeed him.

May 5.—A general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan is signed at Washington.

May 6.—Prompt action by the viceroys at Chinese ports prevents the extension of the boycott started at Canton against Japan....Foreign consuls near the Russo-Turkish frontier report that Russia is massing forces in that region and forwarding supplies.

May 7.—Guatemala, alarmed by rumors that Mexico is massing troops on her frontier, asks the United States to demand an explanation from Mexico....The Emperor and Empress of Germany and heads of other ruling families assemble in Vienna to congratulate Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, upon the sixtieth anniversary of the beginning of his reign....It is officially denied from Tokio that the Korean Emperor will be banished by Japan.

May 8.—China asks French assistance in checking rebels near the Tonquin border.

May 10.—The Ameer of Afghanistan, replying to India's protest regarding the invasion of Afghan tribes, says that he has issued orders to prevent further incursions.

May 12.—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy decide to withdraw their troops from Crete.

May 13.—Japan refuses China's offer of a modification regarding the construction of a railroad line in Manchuria.

May 14.—The federation of Denmark and Iceland is provided for in a report submitted to King Frederick.

May 16.—Panama invites the United States to appoint a commission to assure a fair election of a president.

May 19.—The text of the treaties arranged between Great Britain and the United States regarding international fisheries and boundaries is laid before the Canadian Parliament.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

April 21.—The Venezuelan port of La Guayra is closed, owing to disease believed to be the bubonic plague.

April 23.—A series of tornadoes in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia cause a loss of 350 lives and much property....The new Pennsylvania Railroad bond issue sells above the subscription price....The first woman's congress held in Italy is opened in Rome.

April 24.—It is decided by the employers' federation to order a lockout in every shipbuilding yard in the United Kingdom....The American Society of International Law begins its annual meeting in Washington with an address by its president, Secretary Root.

April 25.—The Russian Government's steel works at Abukov are destroyed by fire with a loss of \$2,500,000....In a collision off the Isle of Wight between the American liner *St. Paul* and the British cruiser *Gladiator* twenty-eight



HIS LAST VOYAGE.

(Admiral Evans took leave of the fleet at San Francisco last month.)

From the *Globe* (New York.)

lives are lost from the latter....Twenty-eight persons are killed in a railway collision in Mexico.

April 26.—The centenary celebration of the establishment of the Roman Catholic diocese of New York begins in that city.

April 27.—The issue of \$40,000,000 4 per cent. Pennsylvania Railroad bonds is oversubscribed twenty times.

April 28.—The population of Cleveland, Ohio, enjoys free street-car rides by way of signaling the settlement of the ten years' traction war, by the terms of which the concession of three-cent fares is obtained.

April 30.—Secretary Taft leaves Washington for the Isthmus of Panama.

May 2.—40,000 Roman Catholic laymen in parade are reviewed by Cardinal Logue and Archbishop Farley at the close of the New York centenary celebration.

May 6.—The quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is opened at Baltimore....The American battleship fleet arrives at San Francisco.

May 8.—A Portuguese force defeats natives in Guinea after an action lasting nine hours....Secretary Metcalf reviews the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets at San Francisco....Fire destroys two business blocks in Atlanta, Georgia, causing a loss of \$1,500,000.

May 9.—The foundation-stone of a new capital city of Montenegro is laid on the Adriatic Sea by the French in Montenegro....Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., is succeeded in command of the Atlantic battleship fleet by Admiral Thomas.

May 11.—The corner-stone of the new building for the Bureau of American Republics is laid at Washington.

May 14.—The Franco-British Exposition is opened in London by the Prince of Wales. . . . The new buildings of the College of the City of New York are formally opened.

May 15.—Admiral Charles S. Sperry takes command of the Atlantic fleet at San Francisco. . . . The plant of the Omaha Packing Company at South Omaha, Neb., is destroyed by fire with a loss of \$1,250,000.

May 16.—The entertainment of the Atlantic fleet is completed at San Francisco. . . . Conductors and motormen on the Cleveland street-railway line strike for higher wages; much violence ensues.

May 18.—The American battleship fleet sails from San Francisco.

OBITUARY.

April 21.—Nicolas Emile Gebhart, French professor of literature and academician, 69. . . . Prof. Leopold von Schrötter, of the Vienna medical faculty, 70.

April 22.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, 71. . . . Kassim Bey Amin, judge of the Egyptian court of appeals, 44. . . . Bishop Ellison Capers, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of South Carolina, 70. . . . Samuel R. Shipley, a well-known Philadelphia financier, 80.

April 23.—Gen. Nicholas Petrovich Linevich, commander-in-chief of the Russian troops in Manchuria in the war with Japan, 68.

April 24.—Rt. Hon. William Kenyon Slaney, member of the British Parliament, 60.

April 25.—Former United States Senator Johnson N. Camden of West Virginia, 80. . . . Rev. Dr. William Hoffman Ten Eyck, of the Reformed Church in America, 90. . . . Cardinal Januarius Portanova, Archbishop of Reggio-Calabria, 63. . . . Very Rev. Archibald Hamilton Charteris, of Edinburgh, 72.

April 27.—Ex-Governor Myron H. McCord, of Arizona, 67.

April 28.—Brig.-Gen. Alfred L. Hough, U. S. A., retired, 82.

April 29.—Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., for forty-six years rector of Trinity Parish, New York, 80. . . . Dr. Charles John Aldrich, of Cleveland, a specialist in neurology, 46.

May 1.—Prof. John Joseph McNulty, of the College of the City of New York, 46.

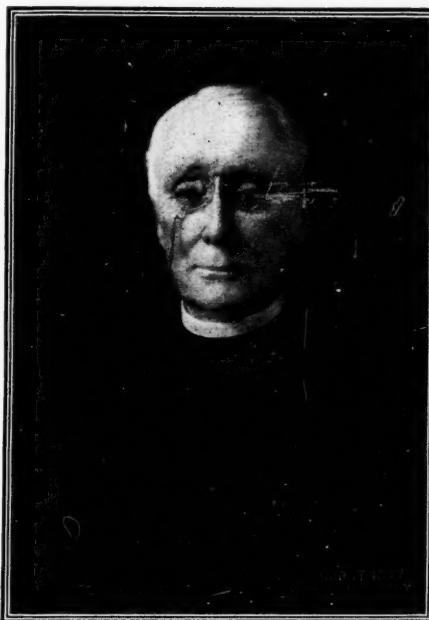
May 2.—The Hungarian general, Stephen Turr, member of Garibaldi's staff, 83.

May 4.—Albert Stickney, the New York lawyer and author, 68. . . . Thomas J. Sullivan, director of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 63.

May 5.—Albert Auguste de Lapparent, the French geologist, 69.

May 6.—Ex-Congressman Martin L. Smyser, of Ohio, 57.

May 7.—Jerome Flannery, an authority on the game of cricket, 43. . . . Major O. P. Chaffee, a staff officer in the Confederate Army, 79.



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THE LATE DR. MORGAN DIX.

(Forty-six years rector of Trinity Parish in New York City.)

May 8.—Ludovic Halévy, the noted French librettist, 74.

May 9.—Rt. Hon. James Alexander Campbell, brother of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, 83.

May 10.—Dr. Benjamin James Fernie, associate editor of the *Christian Herald*, 66.

May 11.—Ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush, of New York, 80. . . . Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., 58.

May 13.—Bishop Ignatius H. Horstmann, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland, 67.

May 14.—Ex-Congressman Horatius C. Burdach, formerly Director of the United States Mint, 83. . . . Gen. Charles Albert Whittier, a veteran of the Civil War, 68.

May 15.—Prof. Walter Augustus Wyckoff, of Princeton University, 43. . . . Mrs. Emily E. Woodley, who was commissioned by President Lincoln as a captain in the army, 73.

May 16.—Captain Charles W. Boothby, one of the organizers of the Republican party in Louisiana, 79. . . . Brig.-Gen. William Miles Townsend, of the Confederate Army, 77.

May 17.—Archbishop Peter Bourdage, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Sante Fé, 63. . . . Frederick May Holland, the author, 72.

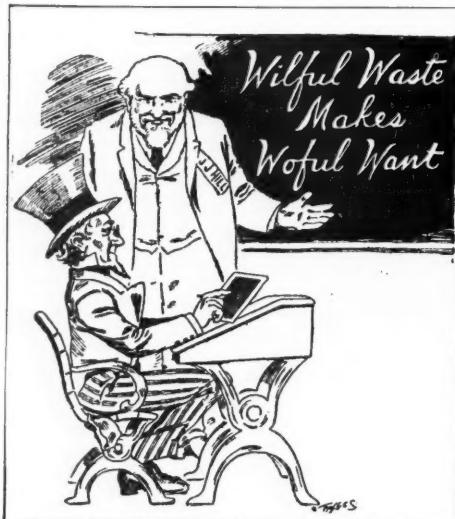
May 18.—Captain Samuel Samuels, a famous American skipper, 83. . . . Ex-Congressman G. A. Finkelnberg, of Missouri, 71.

May 20.—Prof. Leslie A. Lee, of Bowdoin College, noted for expeditions in Labrador and South America, 56.

SOME OF THE RECENT CARTOONS.

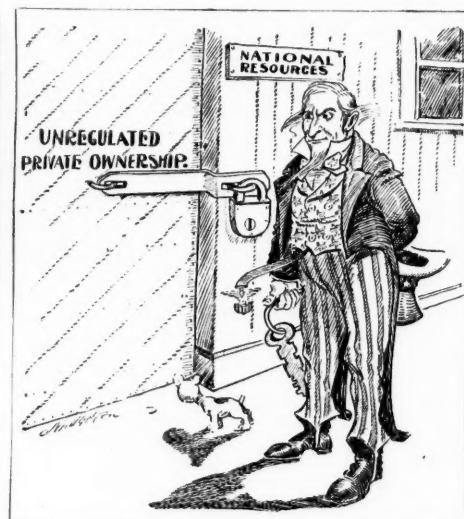


YOU'VE GOT TO REFORM YOUR EXTRAVAGANT HABITS, OLD MAN.
From the *Herald* (New York).



UNCLE SAM IS WILLING TO LEARN.
From the *Press* (New York).

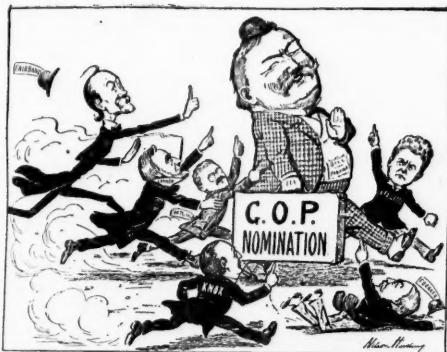
(Mr. James J. Hill's address at the White House conference on the wasting of the quality of American soils through bad methods of farming made a strong impression.)



TIME TO LOCK THE BARN.

UNCLE SAM: "Some of the horses have been stolen, so I will lock up before they are all gone."

From the *Herald* (Duluth).



ALL ANXIOUS TO CARRY MR. TAFT'S BAG.
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



THE SPIRIT OF 1908.
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



THE DOG—YOU CAN'T LOSE ME.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



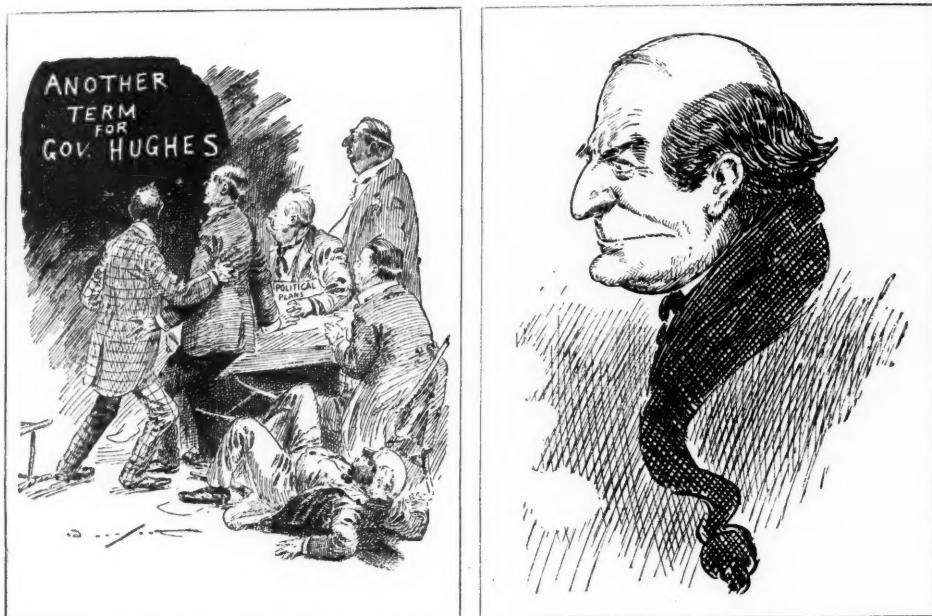
TRESPASSING.
From the *American* (New York).



KILLING THE PROLIFIC GOOSE.
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



CONGRESS SEEMS TO BE STRIVING FOR A SPOTLESS RECORD.
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



"SEEIN' THINGS!"

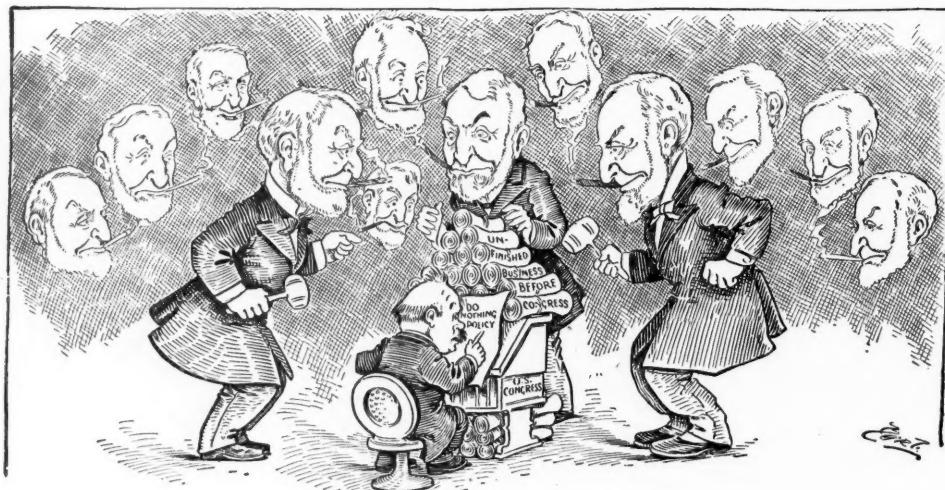
From the *Evening Mail* (New York).

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

From the *World* (New York).

Cartoonist Davenport, of the *Evening Mail*, one of the New York papers which have vigorously supported Governor Hughes in his race-track campaign, sees in the attitude of the Republican politicians of the State the reluctant

admission that Hughes is the "logical" candidate to succeed himself in the governorship. The Governor's triumph in the Niagara-Orleans Senatorial contest set at naught the earlier predictions of the machine.



THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE IN CONGRESS.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volleyed and thundered.

Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs not to do or try:
Noble three hundred.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE "PUMP" DELIVERS A "KNOCK-OUT" BLOW.
From the *Herald* (Duluth).



WELL PACKED.
From the *Herald* (Rochester).



WAS "UNCLE JOE" LAUNCHED OR SHIPWRECKED?
From the *Press* (New York).



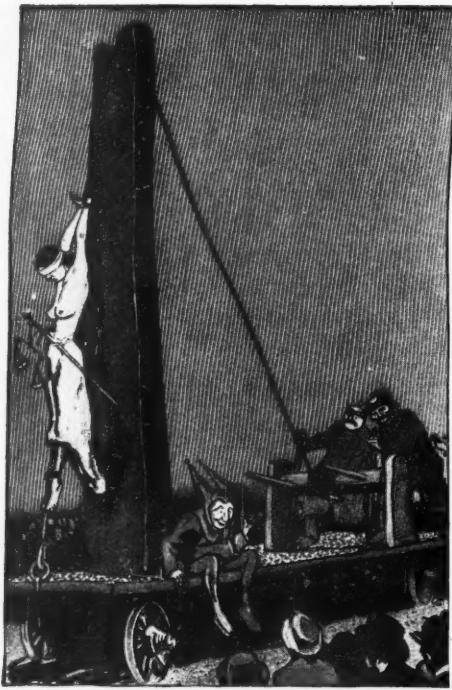
SHOUTING FOR HUGHES, BUT TAFT IS ON THEIR HEARTS.
From the *Telegram* (New York).



UP AGAINST IT AGAIN.
From the *News* (Baltimore).



GETTING TO BE A BIG ELEPHANT NOW.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN IDEA OF JUSTICE.

(The artist of *Simplicissimus* (Munich) thus sets forth his conception of Russia's treatment of the Finns and Prussia's relations to the Poles.)

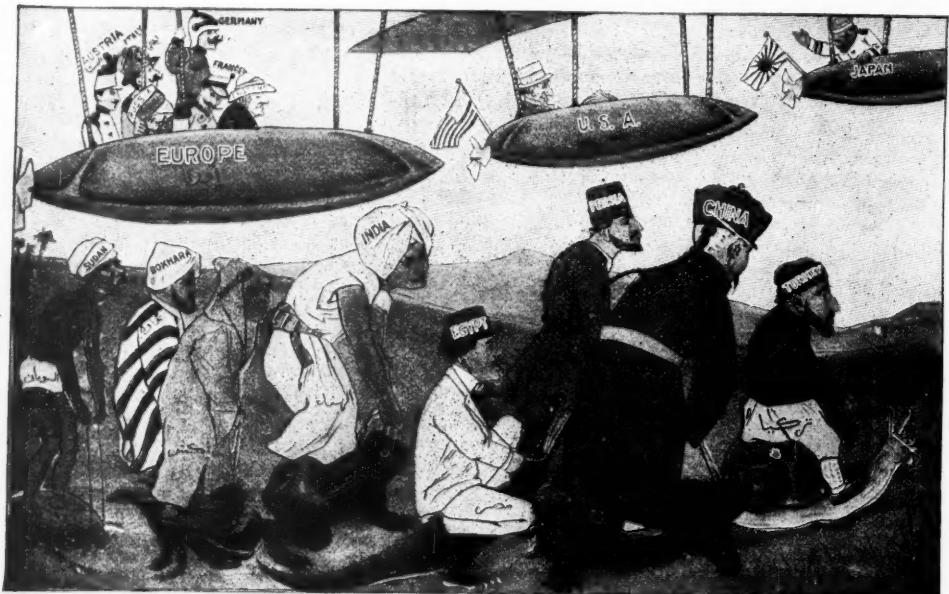


ON THE BRINK OF THE ABYSS.

CHANCELLOR VON BULOW (to Germania) : "Do not be afraid, my dear madam, you are quite safe in my hands."

From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

The financial difficulties of the German Empire and Prussia's troubles over franchise matters and the attempted Germanization of her subject peoples are furnishing themes for the cartoonists of all the opposition papers in the empire.



AN EGYPTIAN VIEW OF CHINA'S EFFORTS TO MODERNIZE HERSELF.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE (to the Japanese) : "You were once down here with us, brothers. By what miracle have you raised yourselves into those lofty regions?"

THE JAPANESE : "It is a matter of progress. You can also exalt yourselves if you so desire."

THE CHINESE (and all other Orientals) : "But what sort of a beast is this you call Progress, and how can we harness it?"

From *Punch* (Cairo, Egypt).

TAFT, TRAINED TO BE PRESIDENT.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

TWENTY-FIVE men have been President of the United States. They were chosen for this high post for various reasons,—some for their eminence in civil life, some on account of military distinction, some because of successful party leadership, some because of their conspicuous identification with commanding issues, some through hero-worship or adventitious personal popularity, some through party compromises, some through the accidents of politics or nature. Not often, if ever, have the American people deliberately set out to train a man for the Presidency, to prepare him through education and experience and work for the responsibilities of their highest and most exacting public office. That is what they are doing now, have been doing for some years. They are training William Howard Taft to be President. That he will be nominated by the Republican party is virtually settled, and his chances of election are fairly good, though by no means certain.

If Mr. Taft is chosen to be the twenty-sixth man to sit in the Presidential chair he will be placed there because an intensely practical people, in a period of their history when emotionalism is somewhat checked and dull, follow out their natural instinct to recognize, to reward, and to utilize the highest efficiency. That is a natural instinct with the American people. It is an instinct which finds its strongest expression in commercial, industrial, and professional life. In those fields of activity men work from the bottom to the top. Rodmen and freight-train conductors and station agents become general managers of railways. Factory foremen rise to the head of great industrial corporations. The office boy of to-day may be the head of a commercial firm in the distant to-morrow. Individualism is keener in America than anywhere else. Here there is surer, quicker, recognition of individual merit, efficiency, power to do things and do them well, than in any other country. With us there is little traditional preferment, much insistence that the man who advances shall rise only by making good. Industrially this premium on efficiency is one of the prime factors which have carried us so far. In that field it is a principle which we invariably and sharply apply. In

politics we apply it vaguely, occasionally, at random, mixed often with traditionalism, emotionalism, or hero-worship. Now, more or less consciously, but none the less surely, the American people are trying to use it in their President-making.

INDENTURED TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

If ever a man was put in training for the Presidency and kept there, and required to go through all the arduous experience sure to fit him for the final and highest promotion, that man is Mr. Taft. It does not matter that this was what we may call unconscious design. In the very nature of the case it could not be conscious. There exists no power anywhere to sign an apprentice at the Presidential trade. But in the larger scheme of things, in that play of fate which some call Providence, it was just as if the power to indenture a Presidential apprentice had somewhere existed, and a young man named Taft had indentured himself to the American nation. Of course he did not himself realize it. But he played his part from the beginning precisely as if he had realized it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Taft never till quite recently had an ambition to be President. He was not one of those star-gazing youths who set out for the White House. This aspiration was not awakened in him till long after it would have had its birth in the minds of ninety-nine men out of a hundred placed as he was. It is well known that his real ambition, even as late as a year or two ago, was for the Supreme bench. But the beauty of it, the magnificence of it, from the character viewpoint, is that from first to last he unconsciously acted precisely as if he were conscious, as if he were ambitious for the Presidency, as if he realized that he had signed articles with the American people. That is the way the greatest achievements of the larger scheme of things are almost always worked out in this world.

THE ESSENCE OF THE BLOOD OF THE PURITANS,—DEVOTION TO DUTY.

Mr. Taft trained himself for the Presidency, without knowing it, by always following the law of gravity of his nature, the force which compels him ever to do his best. His

is not a complex character. It is not difficult to analyze. It is large, massive, plain, strong, simple. But the very heart, essence, and vitality of it is this something within him which compels him, in every situation and task and relation, every day, hour, and moment, to give forth his best, to reserve nothing of strength from his duty, to forget himself, to throw himself into his work with all his might for the very love of doing that or through the sheer impossibility of doing anything else. The blood of the Puritans is in his veins, and Duty is the god of the practical modern Puritan.

We read this dominant note of his character,—this seeking of excellence,—throughout all we know of his half-century of life. In boyhood he excelled both in games and studies. At Yale he was not only the most popular man of his class as "Big Bill Taft," but the leader of his class in every activity,—the stroke of his class crew, the champion wrestler of the university, and finished second in scholarship in a class of more than 100. Leaving college, he took up the first work that came to hand, as newspaper and law reporter while studying law. He was a good reporter, a good student. Though he had a famous and well-to-do father, he made his way on his own merits. He practiced law with success, held one or two minor offices in Cincinnati, became a judge of the Superior Court of that city, and a little more than eighteen years ago appeared in Washington as Solicitor-General under the Administration of President Harrison. Here again his habit of hard work stood him in good stead. He won several important cases, and attracted attention above the ordinary run of easy-going departmental officials. At this time, also, he met and made a friend of another young official, then Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt. It was not strange that Roosevelt, the energetic, the strenuous, and Taft, "the big steam-engine working day and night," should find something in common; nor is it necessary to say that the friendship between them has been of importance to both, and is likely to continue of importance for years to come.

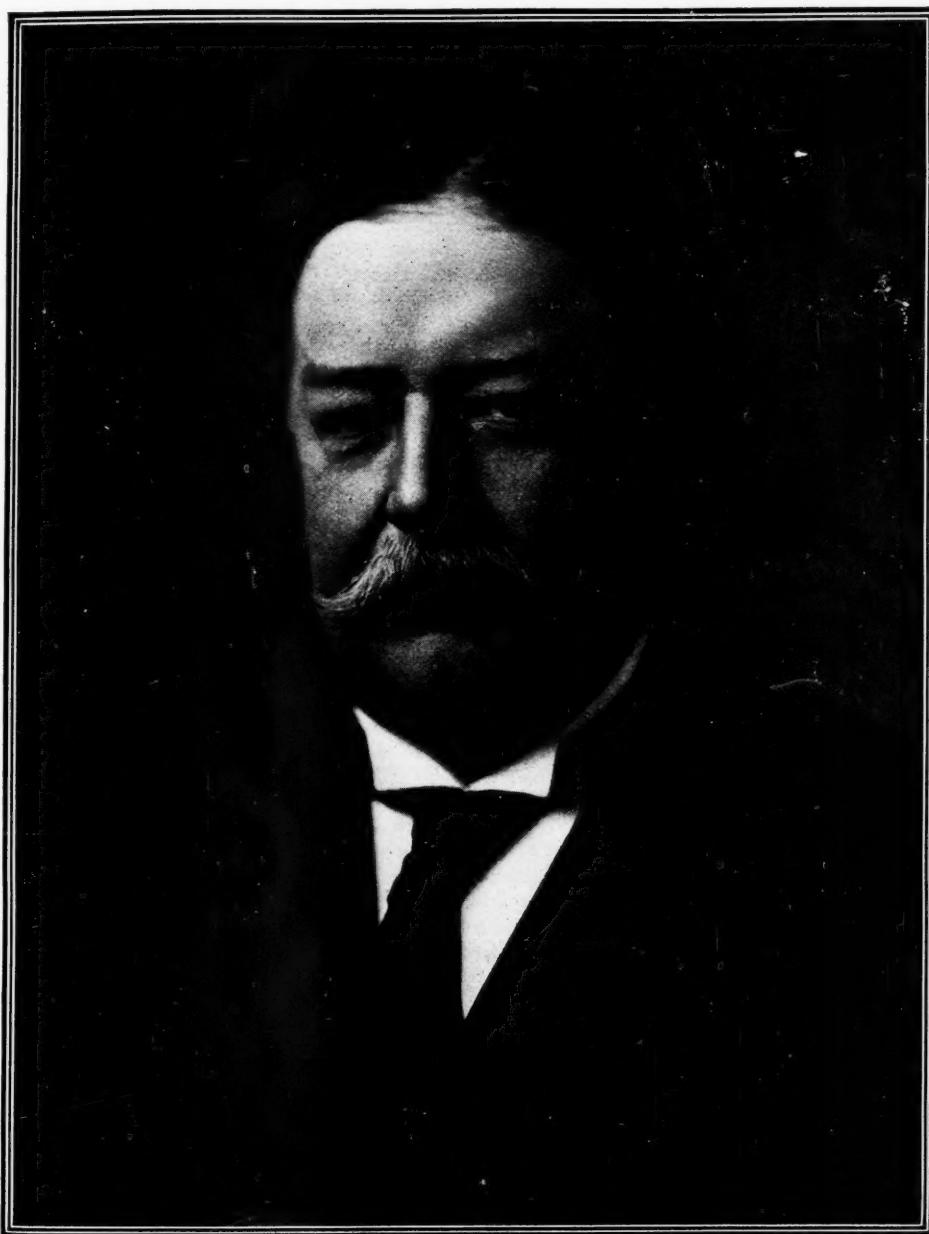
WHAT A MAN DOES IS THE MAN.—TAFT DOES MUCH.

We are less concerned with Mr. Taft's history than with his character. But what a man does is the man. And Mr. Taft has done much. Upon leaving Washington it was to become United States Circuit Judge

at Cincinnati. Here again he did his best. Duty was his master. He rendered certain decisions affecting labor which to this day are much discussed, which have brought him more or less criticism from labor leaders and spokesmen. Without discussion of those decisions, this much may be said: He may have been mistaken, though that is far from being established; he may have erred in interpretation of law, though the chances are that he was wholly right; but that he was "an enemy of labor," that he leaned this way or that through prejudice or association or environment, is impossible. That is not in his nature. He could not do it. He never did it. Whatever he did he did because he believed it was his duty; and that he would have done at any cost. Moreover, there was courage as well as conscience in those decisions. One of them was rendered in troubled times. There was a railway strike; passions ran high; a number of men, misrepresenting labor, gathered in the courtroom, and muttered that if the judgment were against them the judge should not leave the building alive. The blue-eyed judge faced them serenely, smilingly; calmly he announced his decision. Then the smile vanished, a fighting glint came into the blue eyes, down upon the desk banged a large, firm hand, and a clear voice rang out: "When you leave this room I want you to do so with the knowledge that if there is enough power in the army of the United States to run these trains, these trains will run." Then the judge strode out of the room, unafraid, and the sullen crowd melted away. The trains were run.

DUTY SUMMONS FROM THE QUIET BENCH TO THE FIELD OF STRENUOUS ACTION.

It was in 1900 that Mr. Taft made his appearance upon the national field of action. President McKinley was in trouble about the administration of the difficult affairs of the Philippines. He was at loss to find the man for the emergency. "I want a man who is big, strong, patient, tactful yet firm, and willing to kill himself with hard work if necessary," said McKinley to Mr. Day, then his Secretary of State. "Why don't you send for him, then?" replied Day; "Will Taft is the man you want,—he's on the bench at Cincinnati." McKinley telegraphed Taft to come to Washington. Taft came, without the slightest idea what was wanted of him. He was amazed when told it was desired he go to the Philippines and try to create a na-



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HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

(Born at Cincinnati, September 15, 1857; son of the Hon. Alphonso Taft, Attorney-General in President Grant's cabinet; graduated at Yale, 1878; married at Cincinnati, June, 1886, Helen Herron; assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, 1881-2; collector of internal revenue, first district of Ohio, 1882-3; assistant county solicitor, Hamilton County, 1885-7; judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, 1887-90; Solicitor-General of the United States, 1890-2; United States Circuit Judge, sixth circuit, 1892-1900; president of the United States Philippine Commission, March 13, 1900-February 1, 1904; first civil governor of the Philippine Islands, July 4, 1901-February 1, 1904; Secretary of War of the United States since February 1, 1904.)

tion out of that crude, peculiar, bickering, even reaction in vexation as to the future of that trust, it was the will, the purposefulness, the tenacity, the success of this administrator,—working like a human steam engine at Manila and appealing to the American people at home for justice and help and patience,—that protected the national conscience and preserved the national honor. That we did not make the failure in the Philippines which the world had expected we should make was due to the skill and genius of this young man who had stepped from the bench to the most difficult administrative task in the world. The smiling, laughing, working giant carried with full success his large share of the white man's burden.

A QUICK-FOOTED, WORKING, FIGHTING,
LAUGHING ELEPHANT.

HOW THE LAUGHING, WORKING GIANT CARRIED THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

That was only eight years ago. The story of Taft's achievements in these eight years reads more like the narrative of some hero of fiction than the sober chronicle of actual experience. In three and a half centuries Spanish rule had given the people of the Philippines one institution,—the church. In three and a half years Taft molded them into a nation,—a rudimentary nation, true, but equipped with all the institutions of modern civilization. He smiled upon those people, and won their liking; he laughed with them, and won their good humor; he worked for them, and won their confidence; he made "the Philippines for the Filipinos" his guiding star, and in the end won not only the people of the islands but all those who would exploit those people and those islands; the strong human side of him impelled him to make the Filipinos his children, his wards, and for them he worked and fought, not only at Manila, but at Washington, in defiance of prejudice, and politics, and tariff narrowness, and now the Filipinos affectionately call him "Santo Taft." To them he must indeed appear as something like a saint. To the observing world his work out there in the islands of the Pacific takes rank among the greatest achievements of constructive statesmanship shining upon the pages which tell the story how the white man has carried his burden. It was Taft who convinced a skeptical world that the Americans not only had the power successfully to administer a colonial trust, but to administer it beneficially, unselfishly. And we all know that during a certain period of national doubt, uncertainty,

All along the path of this man from boyhood to now, from the hulking youth who out-wrestled every one at Yale to the "quick-footed fighting elephant of our modern politics," ready to step into the Presidency if his party can carry the country, we gather incidents which speak of his courage, his strength, his self-sacrifice, his endurance, his justice, his patience, his humor, his wholesomeness, his firmness, his intense humanness. He affords us a convincing example that a man may smile and smile and still be strong as a giant and firm as a rock. He shows us how true was that word of the late Senator Hoar "that the best boy has something manly about him, and the best man has much of the boy in him." Taft is a man many of whose ways are those of a boy, a big, husky, rollicking boy, ever ready for a laugh or a joke or a prank, yet never overstepping the bounds of dignity, mixing jest and laughter with work, always bright and sunny, yet always a marvel of industry and achievement.

At college we see him declining to accept a class post of honor because some one had questioned the regularity of his election, only to be unanimously chosen to the same place immediately afterward. At Cincinnati we see him giving a sound and well-deserved thrashing to the editor of a scurrilous sheet who had slandered his father. As judge on the federal bench we see him declining an offer to go to New York as member of a law firm, with a guaranty of \$50,000 a year, saying "there are bigger things in this world than money." In the Philippines we see him taking advantage of every possible means of winning the affection and confidence of his wards, even going so far as to have a native

prepare for him a diagram of the native rigodon, or Spanish quadrille, that he might study its movements and be able to lead the wives of the presidents through its mazes in a manner creditable to the governor of the islands and builder of a new nation,—in forty days attending no fewer than a score of state balls, and literally dancing and smiling his way into the hearts of the people. We see him, at the end of a long, hard ride in the hot sun upon the back of a mule, keeping his own dinner waiting an hour while he goes in person to make sure that the weary beast of burden had his supper. We see him at his summer home in Quebec, at midnight, clad in the robes of repose, walking barefoot through the dewy grass with a mosquito-bitten and sleepless babe on either arm that tired womenfolk might sleep. This giant is as gentle as he is strong.

. THE DYNAMIC VALUE OF SUNSHINE.

The laugh of Taft, deep, rumbling, laugh-compelling, the laugh of a whole-souled, wholesome, buoyant, boyish man, full of love of life and his fellows and of confidence in himself, has been heard around the world. It is as well known in Asia and Europe as in America. It has been heard in Cuba and at Panama and at Rome and St. Petersburg and Tokio and Peking. This man who laughs while he works, and who makes others work and laugh, has diffused the warmth of his nature in many places while engaged in many difficult tasks. Probably the laugh is an effective part of his equipment; after Taft, who can deny the dictum of physics that there is wonderful dynamic force in sunshine? Even the Taft jokes are of worldwide fame, such as Root's cabled reply to Taft's message from the Philippines that he had that day ridden forty miles on horseback: "Fine, but how is the horse?" Such as the quip that "Secretary Taft is the most gallant man in Washington; he got up in a street-car the other day and gave his seat to two ladies." And the story of the torn trousers which could not be mended for an hour and kept the Czar of all the Russias waiting for the untrousered American statesman. The humor of Taft and the humor about Taft fit the humor of the American people. The people love the human side of their big men. They like to know that their high official servants are "just like the rest of us." They like Taft all the better for the trousers that were torn at St. Petersburg, all the better because he and Mrs. Taft were good

enough Americans to make a famous tour of the world, meeting mikados and emperors and kings and kaisers, without taking with them either maid or valet.

A GIANT POSSESSED OF THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

We see him working so hard at Manila that he exhausts the strength of all his aides, one after another, and at last his own health breaks down and his doctor tells him he must rest and return to the United States or his life will be in danger. Just at this time comes an offer from the President of the United States to give him the seat on the Supreme bench which his lawyer's heart had always craved; but he fears that if he leaves the islands at that juncture his work and his wards may suffer, and he cables Washington: "Thanks, but impossible to leave here now." Again, within a year, the same temptation is placed before him, and again it is resisted. We see him many times appearing before Congressional committees, pleading for justice for his people, for help in the great task of making a free and progressive nation of them. One of these campaigns of education continued almost every day for six weeks and gave to the records a history and description of the Filipino people, their condition and needs, without a parallel in colonial history for mastery of details, for sympathetic insight, for thorough understanding. And during one of these sessions we are not surprised to hear him say, laughingly, "I believe I must be possessed of a little of the missionary spirit."

AN APOSTLE OF PLAIN, BLUNT FRANKNESS.

Taft is a missionary in his work, but not much of a preacher in words. He is not as handy with homilies as are those born pedagogues and preachers, President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. Yet his blunt frankness, his abhorrence of indirection, his detestation of cowardice or "trimming," lead him often to say disagreeable things in a most agreeable way,—to tell people that which they do not like to hear. Thus we hear him making a speech in Ohio denouncing a local boss without whose aid the Republicans could not carry the State, and without whose enforced support Taft himself would have had trouble in getting the delegates from his home city. We hear him making a speech in the capital city of a Western State, where the Governor was idolized by a great majority of the people, and criticising that Governor by name, out of

sheer intellectual courage,—some might call it recklessness,—because there was not great need of it; that Governor, now a Senator, is a "favorite son" candidate against Taft. He goes to Boston and tells the "anti-imperialists" who would give the Filipinos their complete independence the plain, blunt truth about the Philippines. He goes to Cooper Union in New York City to make a speech, and when he learns that the local managers have sought to protect him by ordering that the custom of asking questions shall be dispensed with for this occasion brings his big fist down, saying: "No, no; they shall ask as many questions as they like, and I shall try to answer them." He faced a hall full of questioners, met every inquiry with the utmost frankness, and won the admiration and confidence of the very men who had come to hear him with hostile feelings and a wish to annoy him. When he speaks before an audience of laborers he condemns strike violence and judicially tells them how far the courts should go, or should not go, in issuing injunctions. He tells 2000 colored men and women at Tuskegee that the "reconstruction era" was a disgrace to our nation, and approves the constitutional limitations of suffrage recently fixed by Southern States. To an audience of business men and financiers he points out that the recent panic was in large part precipitated by evil practices of business and finance.

AN EPISODE WHICH SHOWS TAFT AS A "POOR POLITICIAN."

Because of this invariable frankness, of this scorn of treacle and love of plain-speaking, it long ago became a tradition at the national capital that "Taft was a mighty poor politician," that he might reach the Presidency if he had more political sense. But he has gone his way, and he seems to be going far. Sometimes the man who appears the poorest politician is the best; and it seems certain there is nothing the American people so much love as frank openness in their public men, especially if high ideals and moral courage go with them. The rise of Roosevelt, Bryan, and Taft is proof of that. Those who thought Taft a great administrator but a poor politician were sure of it last year when he rejected overtures for peace in Ohio. Not for its historic value, but for the flood of light it throws upon the character of Taft, is this episode of interest. Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, with a genius for compromises and peace-making, and with the best

intentions in the world, sought to still the storm of party strife in Ohio. His plan was simple,—Ohio for Taft for President, for Foraker for another term in the Senate. Crane saw Foraker; he was willing. He saw President Roosevelt; the President thought it a fine idea. "Go and tell Taft I like it and think it should go through."

Thus encouraged, the friend of peace sought Taft. To his amazement, Taft would have none of it. He was told what President Roosevelt had said, but that did not change his own opinion. That there might be no misunderstanding, he made plain his attitude in words like these: "What you virtually ask me to do is to enter into a compact that in consideration of Senator Foraker's support of me for President I am to ask my friends in Ohio to support him for Senator. Now, I have no objection to the re-election of Senator Foraker. I have for him none but the kindest feelings. If I were asked to give him my individual support, that I could do. But it is not my individual support that is asked for. It happens that many of my friends in Ohio are opposed to the return of Mr. Foraker to the Senate. They had determined to oppose him long before I was thought of for the Presidency. If I make a pledge with you it is for them. I shall be expected to control them. In other words, to help myself I must limit their freedom of action, induce them to do something which they do not wish to do, which is against their convictions. In plain English, to secure harmony in Ohio I must sell out my friends. This I absolutely refuse to do. This is my answer,—once and for all, no. A man might pay too high a price for the Presidency."

AND YET THE "POOR POLITICIAN" TRAVELS FAST AND FAR.

For this Taft was denounced as a stubborn, brutal man, without any political sense. Probably if he had been a clever, adroit politician he would have found the way to secure Foraker's support by asking his friends to support Foraker, though not guaranteeing that they would comply with his request. Taft was a poor enough politician to scorn any such indirection, and the result was war instead of harmony in Ohio. If Taft had entered this compact his nomination would have been assured months ago. Not only would all opposition have disappeared in Ohio, but the "allies" or field candidates would not have had the encouragement of Senator Crane and other leaders who thought

Foraker had been badly treated. There would not have been much trouble over the Brownsville affair, and the so-called "negro revolt" would never have threatened Taft's success. And yet, in the end, in the larger working out of things, it does not appear that Taft was such a poor politician, after all. It is never poor politics to be honest, straightforward, honorable to friend and foe.

"THE BIGGEST GOING CONCERN IN THE COUNTRY."

It has become axiomatic at Washington that whenever trouble occurs anywhere in the world beyond the power of the ordinary agencies to deal with, Taft is the man who must be sent to straighten it out. Not only did he bring order out of chaos in the Philippines, but he averted civil war and anarchy in Cuba, settled the difficult problem of the friars' lands by a visit to the Vatican, started the vast activity at Panama in effective fashion, and then went back again to adjust a threatened struggle between two jarring States. Though the Secretary of Peace, he carried on the War Department with a strong grip upon its details, helped reorganize the army and create a general staff, and incidentally found time to make a tour of the world and to travel all over the country as a fast-rising favorite for the Presidency. It is not surprising, in view of his achievements, his record as a getter of results, as a doer, that President Roosevelt should say of him: "Taft is the biggest going concern in the country." He keeps going all the time. He works from eight in the morning till midnight. He not only works hard, but plays hard, laughs hard, sleeps hard, eats hard, and sometimes hits hard when roused, as Bowen and Stevens would be willing to certify. If he keeps going with luck this giant of a boy will reach the post for which destiny has been training him through these busy years.

The Presidency is without much doubt just what President Roosevelt has called it, "the hardest job on earth." To achieve success in it much more than intellectual equipment is required. Indeed, it may be doubted if a genius of the first rank could, under present conditions, make a success of it at all. Given a fairly strong mind and will, which pertain without question to any man who reaches the White House, beyond that success or failure is largely a matter of temperament. Chief of the temperamental qualities is tact, pa-

tience, good humor,—in the last analysis the ability to work well and smoothly with men, to avoid friction, to attract loyalty, to get the best possible out of subordinates and out of the co-ordinate branch, the Congress. The Presidency is now so big a post, its duties are so complex, they ramify so extensively and intimately to all the activities of the Government and of the people, that the human-nature side of the occupant of the high chair is of far greater importance than the intellectual side. President McKinley was a good example: Not intellectually great, but well-balanced, a good judge of men, wonderfully clever in extracting from men the best they had, whether of thought or work, he became known as an adroit, smooth, eminently successful managing director of the Government. Mr. Roosevelt, more intellectual and original, more courageous, more the reformer, with a broader grasp of things and a far greater desire to initiate and complete, a leader, not an opportunist, gets on fairly well with men, too,—most men.

NOT ONLY THOROUGH TRAINING, BUT A PERFECT TEMPERAMENT.

Not only has Taft had the training that fits him to be President; he has the temperament. It would be difficult to imagine a temperament better adapted than his to this difficult task. He is a happy half-way between McKinley and Roosevelt, with most of the strength and few of the weaknesses of both. He has the training of the lawyer, of the judge, of the administrator, of the diplomat. He knows the American people, he knows the Government, he knows the affairs of the world. He has an almost unprecedented power of handling affairs and men. Serenity abides with him, and patience, and justice, and strength, and firmness. He may never fire the hearts of the people as Roosevelt has; he may never be looked upon by all as a paragon of unpicturesque goodness, as was McKinley. But if Taft becomes President he will get results. He will be master without carrying a whip. He will always strive, as we see he has always striven, to use infinite pains to get at all the facts, to clarify them, to form slow but sure judgments, and then to stand by them. At the White House, if Taft presides there, will be a great calm, great patience of listening and investigation, great energy of work, great good humor, great peace.

SAN FRANCISCO TWO YEARS AFTER.

BY COLVIN B. BROWN.

TWO years have passed since the San Francisco disaster. On the 21st day of April, 1906, men looked at the smoldering ruins left by a three days' fire and declared that the city would never be rebuilt; others, more sanguine, thought otherwise, but were sure it would take three years to clear away the débris alone, and it would be at least ten, and probably fifteen, years before the city would bear even a faint resemblance to its former self. And those who made these predictions had no prescience of other calamities that were to follow hard on the heels of the great catastrophe which had crumbled the city into ashes; for there were to follow bribery and corruption on the part of city officials, strikes, financial panic, and a plague epidemic.

With these things in mind it is almost impossible to believe the evidence of what has been done toward the reconstruction of San Francisco in the past two years. The fire of April 18, 19, and 20, 1906, destroyed 512 blocks of buildings, valued at \$105,000,000. Within the two years since buildings to the value of \$102,186,517 have been erected, or are being erected, within this burned area, and the square feet of floor space is said to be now almost equal to, if not in excess of, what it was before the disaster. The total number of buildings burned was 28,188, by far the larger number being frame or low brick structures. These have been replaced by 14,270 modern structures, for the most part far better and larger than those destroyed. The best and most accurate statistics on the subject are those gathered by the California Promotion Committee and published in bulletin form on the second anniversary of the disaster. This bulletin shows that within the past two years the following buildings have been constructed or are in course of construction, it being assumed that work has been begun whenever a building permit has been granted: Sixty-three class "A" fireproof buildings, valued at \$16,452,000; ninety-five reinforced concrete, brick, or stone, with steel floor beams, practically fireproof, valued at \$7,036,671; 1907 concrete, brick, or stone, with wooden floor beams, valued at \$33,547,219; 8817 frame buildings, valued at \$37,139,694; changes

and alterations to the number of 4198, at a value of \$8,010,933.

Practically all of this work has been done without outside aid, the money, with the exception of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, having been supplied by San Francisco capitalists and financial institutions; and notwithstanding this drain upon her resources, a financial panic that affected every community in the country, labor troubles, and graft, no San Francisco savings-bank has failed or shown the slightest element of weakness. The only failure of any moment was that of a trust company whose mismanagement was so flagrantly bad and dishonest that it would have failed in any event.

Notwithstanding the enormous expenditure of money in rebuilding a city within so short a time, San Francisco makes one of the best showings of any city of the first class in the United States in the percentage of mortgage indebtedness in relation to the actual value of real estate and improvements. In San Francisco this percentage is 17. In New York it is 39, in Philadelphia 54, in Pittsburg 20, and in Cleveland 27.

An idea of the volume of business transacted by San Francisco is given in her bank clearings, which, for the year ending April 18, 1907, were \$2,066,885,508. For the year ending April 18, 1908, the clearings were \$1,910,676,694. Eliminating the nearly \$200,000,000 of insurance money paid the preceding year, this would indicate an increase the second year of nearly \$100,000,000.

San Francisco's population, which was estimated at 500,000 before the fire, has almost reached that point again. According to calculations made on November 1, 1907, the population was then 479,635. As it has been increasing steadily ever since, it may now be safely estimated at close to what it was before the disaster. The four bay cities, —San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda,—have increased their population 150,000 within two years, and the territory within a radius of fifteen miles of the San Francisco city hall is conservatively estimated to have a population of 850,000, with good reason to believe that it will pass the million mark before the close of 1910.



THE NEW PALACE HOTEL IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

(The Spreckels Building in the background to the left.)

So much for the two years that have passed away; but how about the present? Figures also tell this story, and they show that there is no apparent diminution in the work of reconstruction and the volume of business transactions. During the month of April, last past, permits were issued for buildings to the value of \$2,786,696, and the month's bank clearings were \$140,304,498. The bank clearings for the past year were several millions in excess of the combined clearings of the five Pacific Coast cities next to San Francisco in population. A bank statement recently issued shows that the deposits in San Francisco savings-banks exceed the combined deposits in such banks in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Paul, and Omaha.

On Monday, May 11, last, the electors of San Francisco voted by almost ten to one in favor of the issuance of \$18,200,000 bonds for municipal improvements, \$5,200,000 of which will go into an auxiliary water system for fire protection. With this added to a previous debt of but \$3,436,000 the city still has

a borrowing capacity under the charter of \$46,000,000.

The remarkable recuperative power shown by the people of San Francisco is due to the continually increasing demands of sound business conditions existing in the interior of the State. It is not only the port of import and export and the clearing-house for the State's business, but it is the market to which the State goes to buy its supplies. Interior California could not get along without San Francisco, and it will demand an increasingly larger San Francisco to supply its growing requirements.

When the exact condition of affairs is more widely known Eastern capital will begin seeking investments in real-estate mortgages in the city by the Golden Gate, and when that time comes there will be an increased impetus to building transactions. Those on the ground, familiar with conditions, have no reservation in saying that 1908 will show a bigger building record than 1907 and that most of the work will be done with outside money.

HOW SCIENCE FIGHTS THE INSECT ENEMIES OF OUR CROPS.

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.

IT will probably startle the average American citizen to learn that every year insect pests damage our live stock and the agricultural products of our soil to an amount exceeding the entire expenditures of the national Government, including the pension roll and the maintenance of the army and navy. In no other country in the world do insects impose so heavy a tax on the products of the farm as in the United States. A scientific agricultural writer (C. L. Marlatt, assistant entomologist in the national Bureau of Entomology) estimated a few years ago that a total of more than \$700,000,000 annual loss due to insect pests in the United States is below rather than above the actual damage.

Despite the careful and thorough work done to eradicate these pests great damage is still inflicted by them. Before the cotton-worm was studied and the method of controlling it by the use of arsenic sprays had become common knowledge this plague had levied a tax of \$30,000,000 in bad years on the cotton crop. This estimate and those that follow are based on the official figures of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1904,—the latest statistics available. Much saving has been effected since then by the methods of the Bureau of Entomology and the State Entomologists, but the aggregate loss is still enormous. A knowledge of the habits and the methods of controlling or avoiding the Hessian fly, including improved cultural methods, has resulted in the saving of wheat values to the farmer aggregating from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually. The apple crop of the country is worth from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 more since the as yet incomplete control of the codding moth has been generally understood. The root worm was almost baffled by the principle of rotation of corn with oats, thus saving the corn crop to the extent of many millions annually. The annual losses occasioned to forests and forest products by insect pests have been estimated at not less than \$100,000,000, of which \$70,000,000 is damage sustained by the growing timber. The tobacco crop suffers from in-

sects to the extent of more than \$5,000,000. The white scale would have completely destroyed the orange and lemon orchards of California but for the introduction of one of its natural enemies from Australia, while the control of the Mexican boll weevil has already saved the farmers of Texas an enormous sum, and has really made the continuance of cotton-growing possible.

Besides these direct losses enormous damage is done by insects to cattle and in the transmission of disease to man. The loss in the value of horse, sheep, and cattle products directly chargeable to insects (the ox warble, the buffalo gnat, and the various biting flies and ticks) would aggregate, Government statisticians figure, not less than \$175,000,000 annually. To this must be added the cost of protection from insect damage to stores' products and from the noxious mosquito, fly, and other disease-bearing insects. Undoubtedly mosquitoes as carriers of malaria and yellow fever, and flies as transmitters of typhoid, occasion the loss of another \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 in the form of lessened economic productivity.

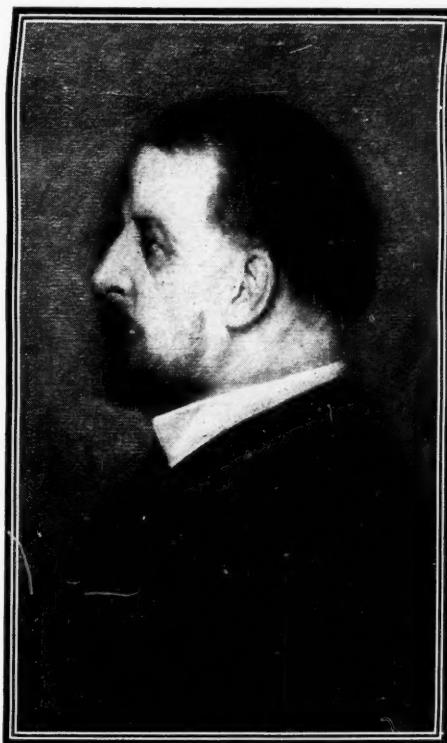
The economic entomologist in this country has more than justified his work. It is over a decade since he forced an unwilling public to admit that he was not a cranky theorist or "bugologist," but a real scientific student whose advice is worth millions of dollars annually to the agricultural producers of the country. By American thoroughness the science of applied entomology has been developed until we are the most advanced people of the world in this respect. Our methods of controlling insect pests are being copied in foreign countries, and many trained experts from this country are being sent abroad to take charge of insect bureaus and campaigns.

How to eradicate the insect pests of the plant and animal, or how to so control their ravages as to reduce them to a minimum,—this is the problem of the economic entomologist. It may be said that the progress and achievements of this science in this country are almost identical with the work and organization of the Bureau of Entomology,

which has become one of the most important and useful sections of the national Department of Agriculture. Dr. L. O. Howard, who for the past fourteen years has been at the head of the bureau performing this big work of the economic control of insect pests, has seen his organization increase from a small division with an annual appropriation of some \$35,000, and with less than a dozen assistants, to a bureau with many distinct lines of investigation, expending during the present year nearly a half of a million dollars and engaging the full time and energies of more than 100 trained entomologists. The bureau issues a number of publications, covering the entire field of entomology in its relation to economics. An idea of the scope of its activities may be seen from the work actually done during the year ending June 30, 1907. One of the bulletins classifies this as follows:

- (1) Work on the Mexican cotton boll weevil and other insects affecting cotton; (2) work on the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth; (3) importations of useful insects; (4) exportations of useful insects; (5) investigations of insects damaging forests; (6) investigations of insects damaging deciduous fruit trees; (7) field-crop insect investigations; (8) work on insects injurious to vegetable crops; (9) white-fly investigations; (10) investigations of insects in their direct relation to the health of man and domestic animals; (11) work on scale insects; (12) work on insects injurious to stored products; (13) experimental work with insecticides; (14) investigations of insects affecting tobacco, and (15) inspection work.

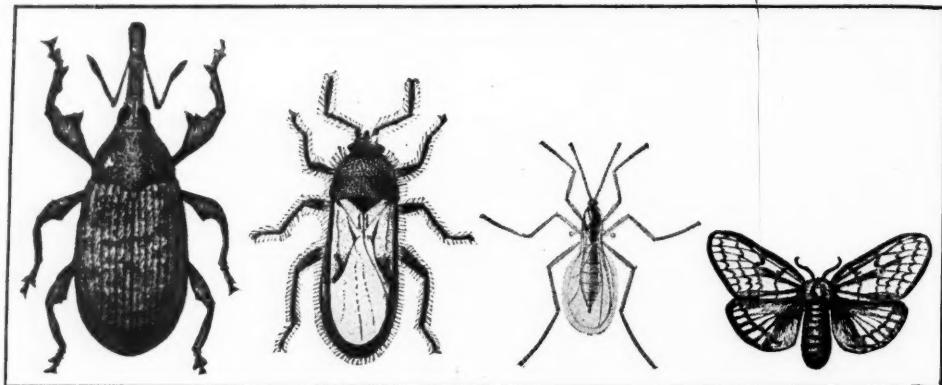
The Bureau of Entomology is an organization with a fixed center at Washington in the Agricultural Department and a number of experimental laboratories scattered throughout the country. In addition, the chief or some other members of the bureau are constantly traveling throughout the country and abroad for the purpose of studying insect pests in other countries or arranging for the importation into the United States of parasites to prey upon these destructive insects. During the past few months Mr. A. L. Quaintance, who has been in charge of the investigations of deciduous fruit insects, has succeeded in establishing experimental field stations at North East, Pa., in the grape region; in Ohio, where the peach orchards are being investigated; in Michigan and Wisconsin, in the cranberry district; at Ozark, Ark., in the apple section, and at San José, Cal., where the destructive pear thrips is being investigated. At these field stations expert entomologists are pa-



DR. L. O. HOWARD, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AT WASHINGTON.

tiently investigating the special malady of the plant in that district.

While we are reading so much about the destruction of the forests for man's use and by fire, it is certainly startling to hear the Government scientist declare that every year forest insects destroy much more merchantable timber in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States of our country than do all the forest fires combined. There are about twenty distinct species of destructive bark beetles constantly at work in our various forest areas. In the last few years more than 2,000,000,000 feet of timber (board measure) in the Black Hills region in South Dakota was killed by insects. In one area of 75,000 square miles southern-pine timber was destroyed by bark beetles. The presence of these insects is a constant menace to the forest, particularly the evergreen forest. The Bureau of Entomology has proved that extensive losses of timber can be prevented with very little expense if the question is taken up in time and the action based on expert advice. Dr. A. D. Hopkins, who is in charge of the



FOUR OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE ENEMIES OF AMERICAN STAPLE CROPS.
(The cotton boll weevil, the chinch bug, the Hessian fly, and the gypsy moth.)

forest-insect investigations of the bureau, working in co-operation with the Forest Service, another branch of the Department of Agriculture, announces that at least an annual inspection should be made of all forests (in August or September). Any evidence of the presence of bark beetles should be reported at once to the Bureau of Entomology, which will give specific advice.

American agriculture has suffered greater loss from the ravages of four now well-known insects than from all other causes combined. These four insects, the campaign against which is representative of the work of the Bureau of Entomology, are: the Hessian fly, the gypsy moth, the cotton boll weevil, and the San José scale.

To the Hessian fly and the chinch bug must be charged 90 per cent. of the damage done to the wheat and other cereal crops of the United States. Probably the Hessian fly is the greatest offender of all. Hundreds of thousands of acres of wheat have been totally destroyed during one year by its ravages or so badly injured as to reduce the yield 50 to 75 per cent. The Bureau of Entomology has devoted a great deal of study and attention to this pest and issued a number of bulletins on the subject.

The gypsy moth, a prominent Boston merchant is reported to have said, is perhaps the worst enemy the State of Massachusetts ever had. This moth, which is an importation from Europe, was introduced into Massachusetts accidentally about forty years ago. An astronomical instructor at Harvard University, who was interested in insects as a side issue, had imported certain moths and caterpillars from Europe for experimental

purposes. A storm destroyed his netting inclosure and liberated some of the caterpillars. Twenty years afterward the moth was noticed in the town of Medford. It had gradually adapted itself to the climate and by the summer of 1889 had become a notorious pest. The gypsy moth feeds on the foliage of practically all orchard trees, all shade and ornamental trees, and indeed all forest trees and every known outdoor shrub. Very soon in a territory covering thirty or forty miles around Boston every fruit and shade tree had been infested and very many of them killed. The plague spread to Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The State government of Massachusetts was soon aroused to the necessity of fighting the insect and for ten years waged a campaign against it. Appropriations of money were made, and finally a law, passed in the Legislature of 1905, declared the gypsy and browntail moths to be nuisances, appointed a superintendent and agents to engage in the work of suppressing them, and called upon all citizens under penalty of fine to assist whenever called upon. Early in 1906 the national Congress appropriated \$82,500 to be expended in an effort to prevent the further spread of these moths, and for the coming fiscal year \$250,000 has been appropriated.

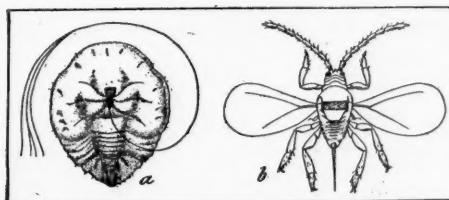
The appearance of the Mexican cotton boll weevil in Texas about fourteen years ago, just at the time and in the manner that had been predicted by the Bureau of Entomology, was a striking and dramatic demonstration of the usefulness of this division of the Department of Agriculture. The bureau warned the Texas State authorities that

this destructive insect had entered the State from Mexico and that the federal Government was powerless to aid other than by giving information and suggestions. The bureau even regarded the matter so serious that a special session of the Legislature to consider it was suggested. The people and authorities of the State of Texas, however, were inclined to ridicule the claims of the "bugologists" until almost too late. The boll weevil spread over the whole of southwest Texas. The Galveston *News* said in an editorial at the time (1901):

It wended its way upward and eastward. It found lodgment in the bottoms of the Trinity and Brazos rivers. It burned all cotton territory behind them as far as central Texas. The greatest cotton plantations in the world were laid waste and millions of dollars was lost to the Texas people. The rich cotton-planter was ruined. The poor cotton-picker was reduced to the most lamentable condition. Then, and not till then, did the people arouse to a realization of the greatness of the calamity. What the Department of Agriculture at Washington had prophesied had come to pass in an exaggerated way. The men who had made a study of the insect, who had foretold its depredations, if not prevented, and who had made what were called ridiculous suggestions, were called "bugologists" no longer. The claptrap politician, quick to know when to drop the humorous and assume the serious, called them entomologists, men of science, men of deep learning.

After much patient investigation the bureau has been able partially to control the ravages of this destructive insect through suggesting new cultural methods and the introduction of parasites, with the help of the now thoroughly awakened State authorities.

About thirty years ago deciduous fruit-growers of the San José region of California noticed that their orchards were suffering from the attacks of a small destructive insect which has since come to be known as the San José scale. In the early '90's it appeared in Eastern orchards and is now generally spread throughout the United States and parts of Canada. Its damage to deciduous fruits in California and other States has been almost beyond calculation. Several years' investigation by the Bureau of Entomology, including explorations in Japan and China, have resulted in the discovery, proved beyond doubt, that the native home of the San José scale is in China, in a region between Peking and the great wall. It was probably brought to America many years ago on imported Chinese flowering plants, since its first known appearance was in the gardens of a large importer of ornamental



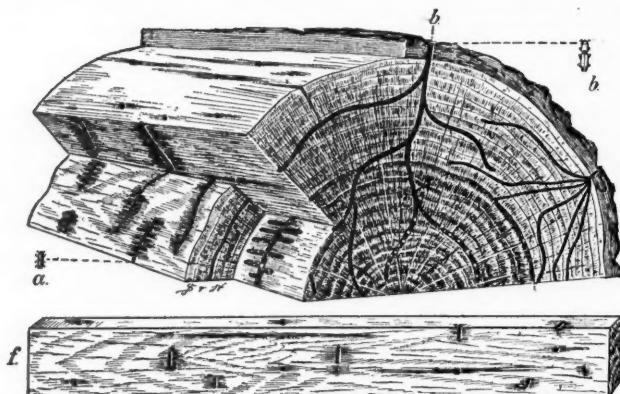
THE GREAT ENEMY OF ORANGE AND LEMON GROVES,
—THE SAN JOSÉ SCALE.

(a, adult female; b, adult male. Both highly magnified. Reproduced from one of the bulletins of the Bureau of Entomology.)

plants. The Bureau of Entomology has discovered that a certain "lady bird" (scientifically known as the *Chilocorus similis*), a native of the same region, naturally feeds on the San José scale. A number of these "lady birds" were imported into this country, and after some acclimating it was found that they are of great assistance in keeping in check the destructive scale.

Among the other insect pests which have received special attention from the Bureau of Entomology, and which have been the subject of carefully prepared illustrated bulletins, are: The brown-tail moth, the army worm, the clothes moth, the cockroach, the house-fly, the potato bug, the white fly, the codling moth, the tobacco beetle, and the enemies of the silkworm. Dr. Howard's own investigations on the fever-carrying mosquitoes have appeared in book form and in a number of bulletins issued by the department. It is well known that malarial, typhoid, and yellow fever germs are carried by mosquitoes and flies. The Bureau of Entomology has proved that other well-known diseases are also transmitted by insects. In our Southern States the "pink eye" is carried by a certain fly, while in real tropical countries a disease closely akin to leprosy is transmitted to human beings by the mosquito. There is also reason to believe that the germs of the bubonic plague may be transferred from sick to healthy people by the bites of fleas. The so-called Texas fever of cattle is unquestionably transferable by the cattle tick, and for years it has been known that the germs of anthrax are carried by gadflies. Dr. Howard's studies of the life, careers, and geographic distribution of these insects, particularly the yellow-fever bearing mosquito, have been the basis of recent quarantine work done in the United States.

The destruction or control of insect pests



A SECTION OF OAK, SHOWING THE RAVAGES OF THE AMBROSIA BEETLE.

(The letters *a* and *b* indicate the two varieties of beetle, *monarthrum mali* and *platypus compositus*, life size, and their work. The lower figure in the illustration, lettered *f*, shows how one of the logs cut from this timber looks. The illustration is by Dr. A. D. Hopkins, in charge of the forest insect investigations of the Bureau of Entomology.)

by the importation of their natural parasitic enemies, while an experiment still in its initial stages, promises, Dr. Howard believes, to furnish the key for a better solution of the problem than has yet been reached. Dr. Howard has personally been interested in the subject for years and has been connected with some of the important advances made in this direction, which in the systematic study of parasites and their biology he is one of the world's authorities. Within the past three years the State of Massachusetts has given him a large sum of money to spend in introducing from Europe the natural enemies of the gypsy and brown-tail moths. In Europe and Asia, the original home of these insects, they are far less destructive because they are kept in check by their forest enemies. Dr. Howard has made three trips to Europe to arrange for the collection of parasitic enemies of these moths in various portions of the continent extending as far as the Crimea, in Russia. Under his direction and preparation parasites of the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth are being constantly shipped from various portions of Europe and Japan to the United States. These are imported under the most careful scientific supervision, in order to secure the most perfect results.

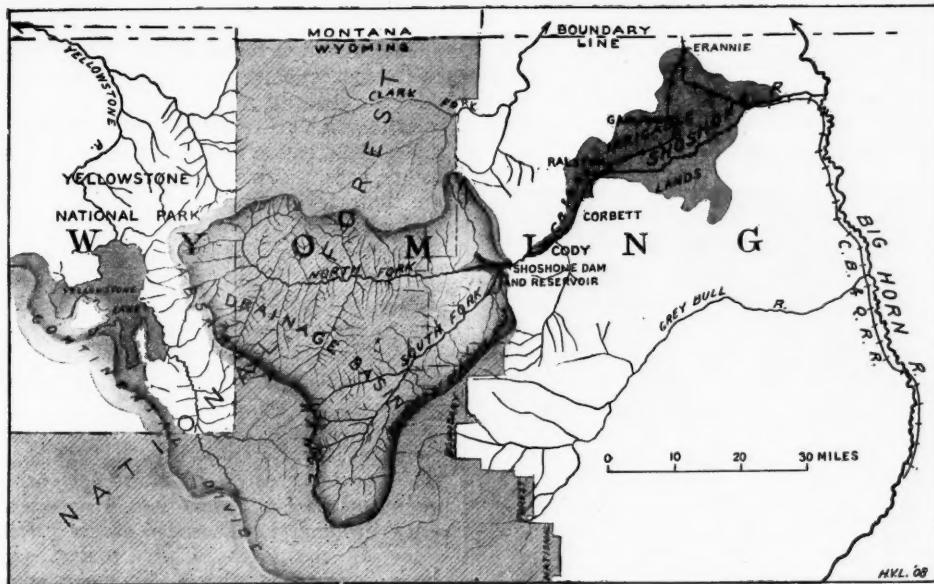
Dr. Leland O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, is an excellent type of the American Government scientist. All of his life has been spent in the direct application of science to practical affairs. He is a Cornell man whose governmental career be-

gan with his appointment as assistant entomologist in 1878 in the Department of Agriculture, long before the work had attained its present proportions. In 1894 he was appointed chief of the division. Dr. Howard has received many honorary degrees and is an honorary member of many of the important scientific societies of the world. He is a lecturer and writer, having several books* to his credit, as well as an ever-increasing list of magazine articles. He has also assisted in editing the Century and Standard dictionaries. While Dr. Howard's special field of investigation is insects that carry dis-

ease and the insect parasites of injurious insects, he has come to be an authority on many phases of entomology. He is permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is the American representative of the International Agricultural Commission. He is, moreover, a man of rare executive ability, and has unusual capacity for inspiring his assistants to effective work.

Besides his contributions to purely scientific societies and causes, Dr. Howard is especially active in public and social life in Washington. He has been on the board of managers of the Washington Academy of Sciences since its incorporation, and, for many years, he has been secretary of the Cosmos Club, a unique social organization devoted to science, literature, and art. Probably what impresses one first and most with Dr. Howard is not his scientific achievements or his practical conduct of large affairs, but his personal qualities, which make for him the warmest friends. His gift of personal magnetism, geniality and companionableness has been of the greatest assistance to him throughout his career. This has doubtless had a large influence in bringing him the permanent secretaryship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It has also assisted in bringing to him a wide acquaintance and cordial friendship among scientific men in this country and in Europe.

* "The Insect Book" (1901), and "Mosquitoes, How They Live" (1901).



SKETCH SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE SHOSHONE DAM AND RESERVOIR, THE BASIN OF THE SHOSHONE RIVER, AND THE LANDS TO BE IRRIGATED UNDER THE SHOSHONE PROJECT.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GREAT STORAGE DAMS WHAT THEY WILL ACCOMPLISH TOWARD THE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE WEST.

BY HENRI V. LEMÉNAGER.

(Chief Draftsman, United States Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.)

THE building of great dams to provide reservoirs for the storage of water must necessarily become a feature of primary importance in the development of any comprehensive scheme for the preservation of natural resources, including, as such a scheme must, the proper control of the rivers for the prevention of floods, for their development as waterways, and for the economical use of their waters for power and irrigation. In the Western States, in connection with the latter purposes, interesting and extensive developments have been taking place since the passing of the Reclamation act in 1902, several great storage dams being already under an advanced stage of construction by the Reclamation Service as essential features of some of the larger irrigation projects.

The building of these great structures, on account of the importance of the functions which they perform, the large financial expenditures involved, and the peculiar difficulties encountered in dealing with rivers of

the arid and semi-arid regions, which are subject to very high and very sudden floods, calls for engineering ability and constructive skill of the highest order.

It is not uncommon for some of the Western rivers where storage works are now under construction to be transformed within a few hours from trickling rivulets into raging torrents of uncontrollable power and proportions. These sudden floods may rise to a height of twenty-five feet or more in a single night, sweeping away in an incredibly short time the results of months of carefully planned and conscientious work, and perhaps burying out of sight and beyond recovery massive machinery and costly equipment that may have taken still longer to place in position and get into working order. Climatic conditions, moreover, as might be expected in the desert or at the high altitudes where such works are necessarily located, are usually marked by uncomfortable extremes of temperature, while transportation facilities are often entirely wanting until established

as an operation preliminary to the beginning of actual work. These, however, being precisely the conditions that give rise to the work of reclamation, such as can be are skilfully provided for, while others are

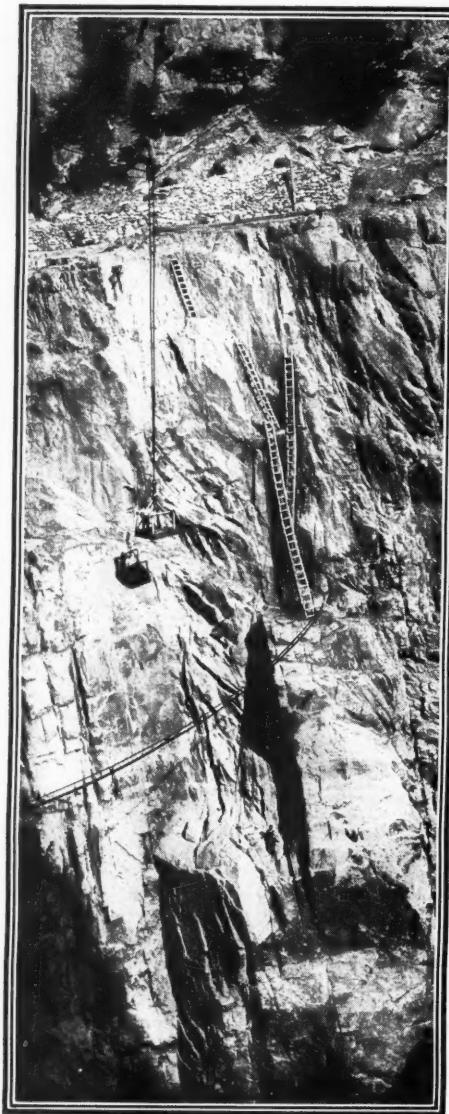
philosophically accepted as part of the game the engineer must play with Nature and with the elements.

Of several great storage dams at present under construction by the Reclamation Service perhaps the most strikingly interesting are the three high masonry dams known as the Shoshone, the Pathfinder, and the Roosevelt. The highest of these, the one in fact that will be distinguished as the highest dam in the world, is being built in the canyon of the Shoshone River in northwestern Wyoming, six miles west of the town of Cody, so named after Col. W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill."

The Shoshone, or the Stinking Water River, as it was originally named, because of the occurrence along its course of springs giving off noxious gases, rises in northwestern Wyoming in the spurs of the eastern slope of the Great Continental Divide, known as the Absoraka and Shoshone ranges. The drainage basin of the river above the Shoshone dam is about 1300 square miles in extent, varies in altitude from 5000 to 12,000 feet, includes many high peaks within the Yellowstone National Park, and is remarkable for its wild and rugged scenery. The region is one of heavy snowfall, is well timbered, and, pursuant to the wise national policy of forest preservation, is included almost entirely within the great Yellowstone National Forest.

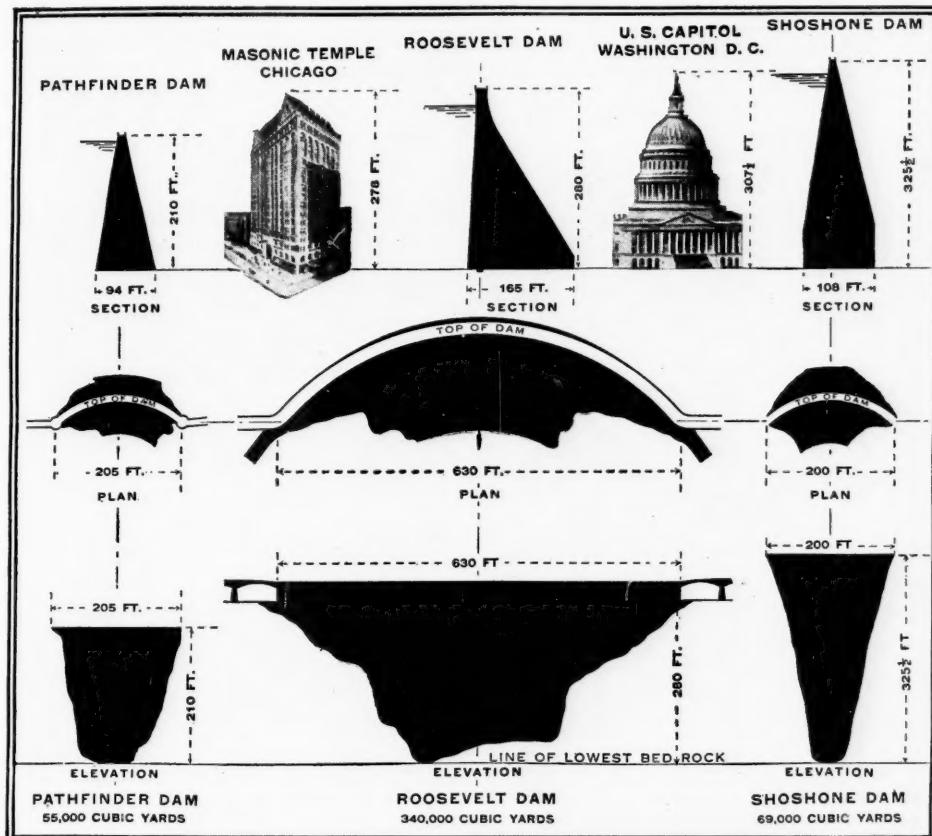
Just below where the two main forks of the river join is a narrow and deep canyon, the almost perpendicular granite walls of which rise to a height of several hundred feet. Through this gigantic crack in the solid rock the melting snows of the entire watershed just described find their only exit, carrying to waste during the annual flood season of a few weeks sufficient water to reclaim many thousands of acres of the desert lands of lower altitudes. Within this canyon, at a point of almost ideal natural advantages, is being molded the solid wedge of concrete which is to be known as the Shoshone dam.

The height of this towering structure when completed will be $325\frac{1}{2}$ feet from lowest foundation to crest, its length at the top from wall to wall of the canyon about 200 feet, and its thickness at the base 108 feet. In plan the dam is of the arched type, wherein stability is secured by means of the form as well as the volume of the structure. The apex of the arch being turned upstream to resist the pressure of the im-



AT WORK ON THE RIGHT WALL OF THE CANYON OF THE SHOSHONE DAM SITES.

(This picture illustrates the difficult and hazardous nature of the work in preparing the walls of the canyon for the abutments of the dam. The workmen are conveyed to and from the point of operations in carriers swung from cables suspended across the canyon. The depth of the canyon at this point is about 300 feet.)



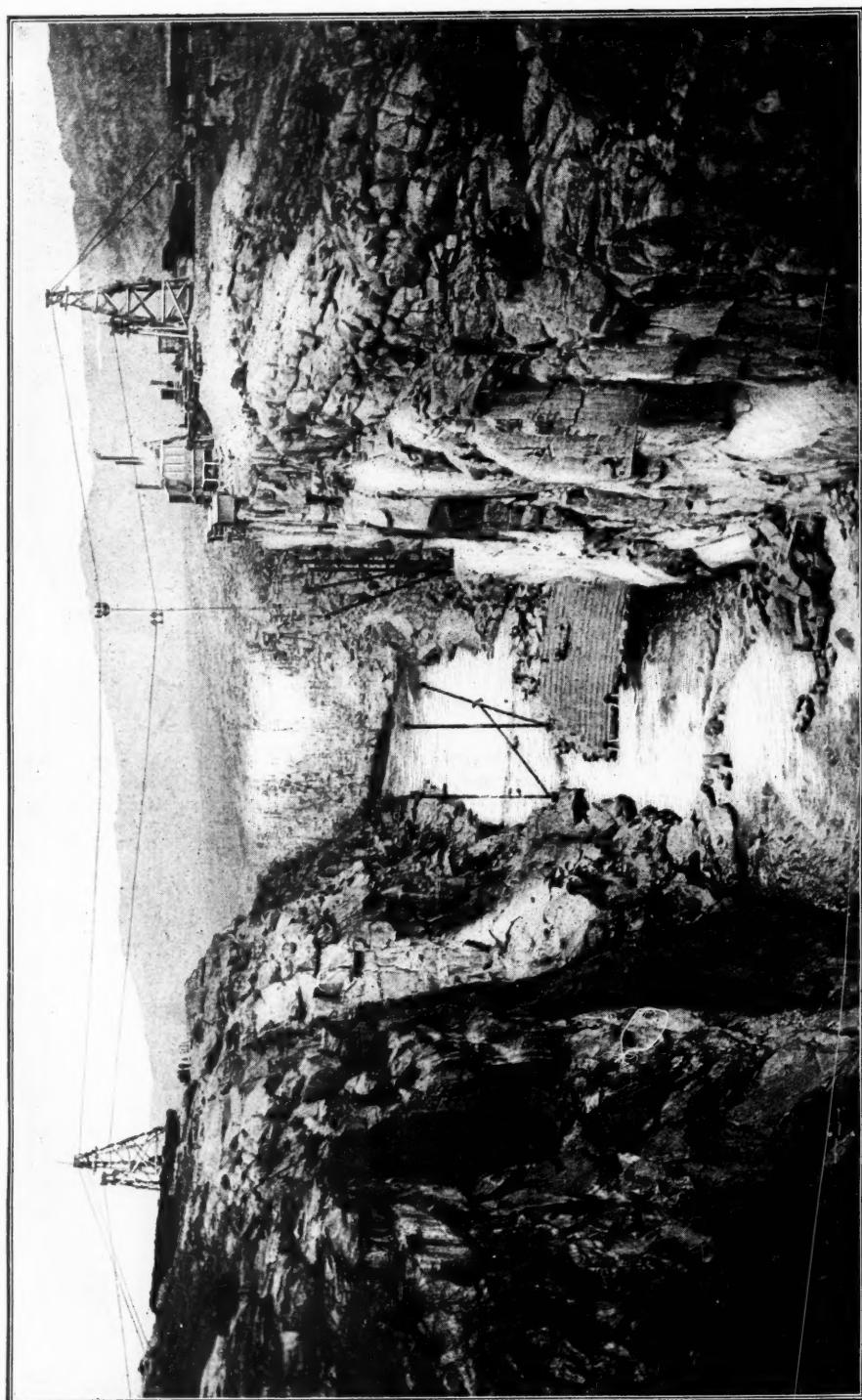
GRAPHIC DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE HEIGHT, LENGTH, AND CUBIC CONTENTS OF THE PATHFINDER, ROOSEVELT, AND SHOSHONE DAMS; ALSO THEIR HEIGHTS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL AND THE MASONIC TEMPLE AT CHICAGO.

(The Shoshone dam, from lowest foundation to crest, not including the parapet wall, will be eighteen feet higher than the Capitol from the east-front street level to the crest of the statue. The Roosevelt dam, from foundation to crest, will be two feet higher than the Masonic Temple from street level to roof line.)

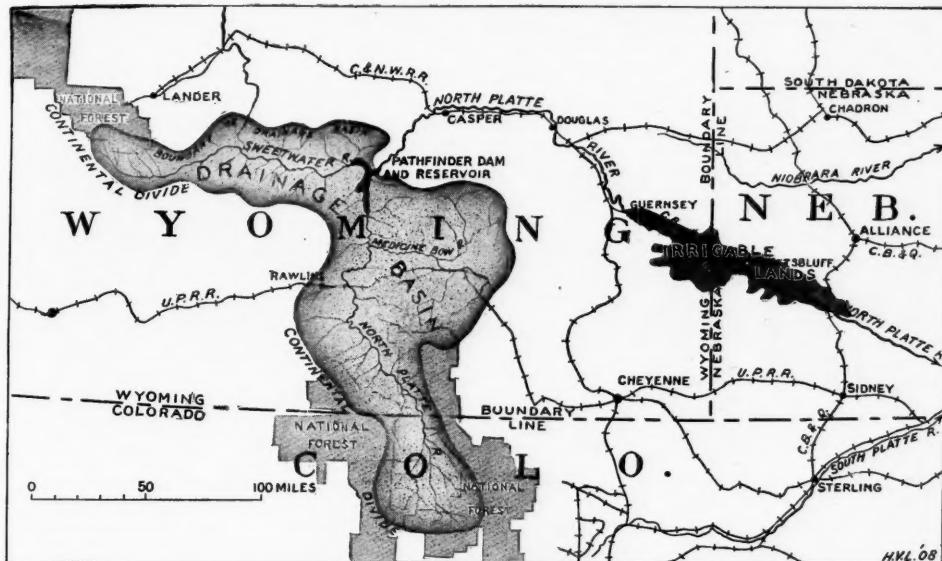
pounded waters, and the foundation and abutments literally dovetailed into the solid granite, the completed structure will form a concrete monolith of imposing proportions as well as tremendous strength and stability.

Passing around to the right of the dam at an elevation of about ten feet above the natural stream bed is the outlet tunnel, ten feet by ten feet in diameter. This tunnel was driven preliminary to beginning work on the dam in order that the normal flow of the river might be diverted through it during construction. After the dam is completed, the outlet tunnel, equipped with massive hydraulic gates, will serve to regulate the outflow of the stored water from the reservoir. Immediately upon the completion of the di-

version the work of clearing the dam site was undertaken, and this consisted in removing about seventy feet of loose rock and débris from the bed of the stream in order that the dam might rest upon the solid bedrock. Passing around the dam to the left, from a point within the reservoir at an elevation only a few feet below the top of the dam, will be the spillway tunnel, twenty feet by twenty feet in diameter, having a fall of ten feet in a hundred. At times of high water, or when otherwise the reservoir would fill up and overflow the top of the dam, the waters which collect in excess of the storage capacity of the reservoir will escape through this outlet with tremendous velocity, discharging into the canyon of the



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PATHFINDER DAM LOOKING UP THE CANYON OF THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER.
(The dam when completed will reach to the top of the canyon.)



SKETCH SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE PATHFINDER DAM AND RESERVOIR, THE AREA INCLUDED WITHIN THE BASIN, AND THE IRRIGABLE LANDS IN WYOMING AND NEBRASKA UNDER THE NORTH PLATTE PROJECT.

river below the dam and forming a magnificent waterfall of over 150 feet.

The purpose of the Shoshone dam is to provide a reservoir within which the flood-waters of the river will be stored for the irrigation of a tract of land of some 125,000 acres, extending about fifty miles farther down the river. The Shoshone reservoir will be twelve miles in length, have a surface area of over ten square miles, a storage capacity of 456,000 acre-feet, and a maximum depth of 230 feet.

The Pathfinder, a structure similar in type to the Shoshone dam, is being built in central Wyoming, on the North Platte River, three miles below its junction with the Sweetwater, and will provide an immense storage reservoir for the waters of both streams. The North Platte River rises on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide, in northern Colorado, and flows northward until joined by its main tributary, the Sweetwater, the drainage basin of 11,000 square miles above the dam being included mainly in central and southern Wyoming. The annual discharge of the river is large, but, as with the majority of Western rivers, its flow is very irregular, sudden high floods alternating with long periods of extreme low water.

The site of the Pathfinder dam is an

ideal one, being within a narrow granite box canyon, about 200 feet in depth, which affords the best conditions both for the stability of the dam and a relatively large capacity for the reservoir. The dam, which is already well under way, will be 215 feet high from foundation, 205 feet long on top between abutments, and 100 feet thick at the base, in plan being also of the arched type. The material composing it is known as cyclopean rubble, consisting of massive masonry blocks laid in concrete. The regulation of the stored waters is provided for by means of pipes through the dam, as well as by an outlet tunnel equipped with hydraulic gates, while surplus waters will have ample outlet over a spillway cut in the solid rock. The Pathfinder reservoir will be thirty-five miles long, with a maximum width of four miles and a storage capacity of 1,000,000 acre-feet. The dam and reservoir are essential features of the North Platte project, in connection with which it is interesting to note that while the waters used rise in part in Colorado, they are stored in central Wyoming, to be finally distributed upon lands in Nebraska, 1500 to 2000 feet lower in altitude and distant as far as 200 miles from the point of storage.

The Roosevelt dam will eclipse in magnitude of cubic contents all of the dams at

present under construction by the Reclamation Service. It will contain 330,000 cubic yards of masonry, or over six times more than the Pathfinder, and nearly five times as much as the Shoshone dam. Its height will be 280 feet from foundation, length on top 630 feet (or, including spillway bridges, 1080 feet), and its thickness at the base 165 feet. In plan, although built in the form of an arch, this structure differs from the Shoshone and Pathfinder dams in being of the gravity type, wherein mass alone is sufficient to secure stability.

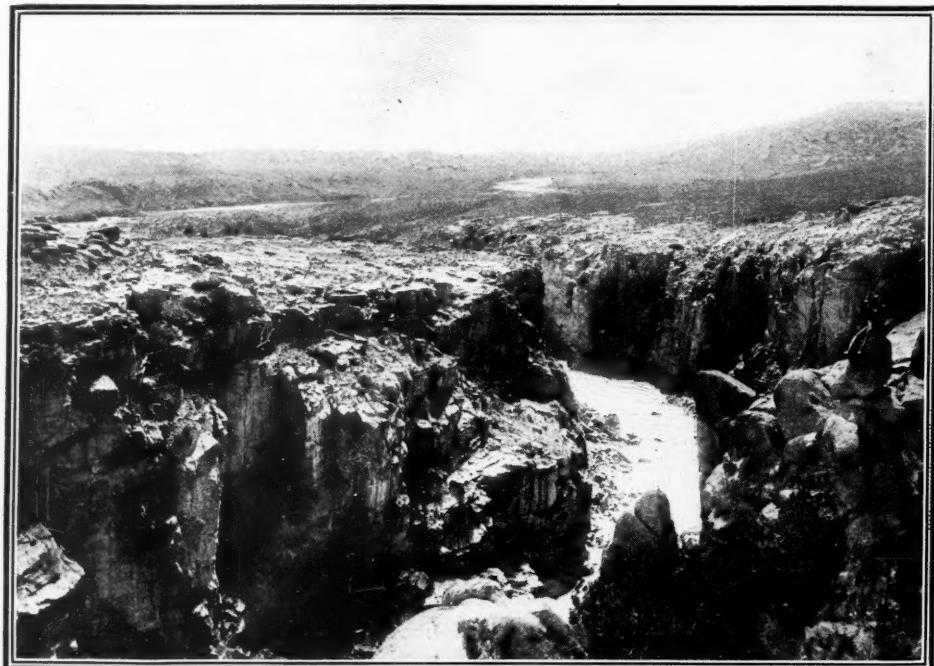
The resulting reservoir will be the largest artificially formed lake in the world, a body of water twenty-five miles long, in places over two miles wide, with a storage capacity of 1,300,000 acre-feet and a maximum depth of over 220 feet.

The dam and reservoir are the main features of the Salt River project for the irrigation of lands in the Salt River valley, in the vicinity of Phoenix, Ariz.

The method of handling the river during construction is in essential points similar to that already described in the cases of the

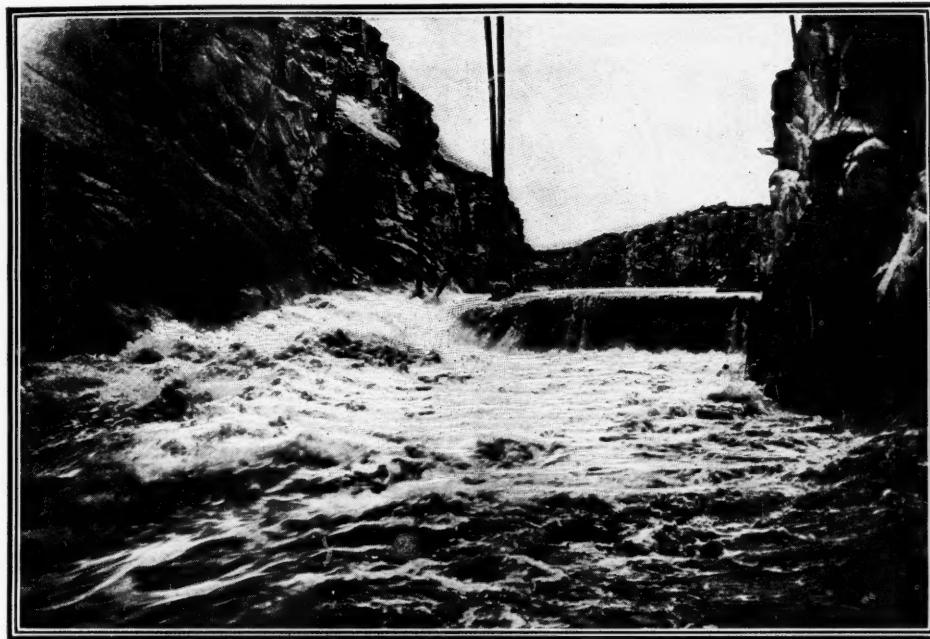
Pathfinder and the Shoshone dams, a tunnel having been first built around the dam-site, through which the river is diverted, and which after the completion of the dam is to serve as the regulator for the flow of water from the reservoir.

The site of the dam at the upper end of the Salt River canyon, just below the junction of Tonto Creek, in the eastern central portion of the Territory, was at the inception of the project almost inaccessible and wholly remote from all forms of communication. The stretch of about fifty miles between the dam-site and the nearest railroad point in the lower Salt River valley is generally conceded to be one of the roughest pieces of country on earth; so that the first problem to be solved was that of opening up communication. Accordingly, in 1904, a wagon road was built, following along the general course of the river, skirting the edge of the deep canyon within which it flows for several miles of this distance, and incidentally picking its way through some of the grandest scenery on the continent. It is eloquent of the character of this line of road that some



LOOKING UP THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER FROM THE TOP OF THE CANYON AT THE PATHFINDER DAM, SHOWING THE RESERVOIR.

(The Pathfinder dam is the most effective of the three dams in point of relative storage capacity, the height of the dam being only 210 feet, while the storage capacity of the reservoir is over 1,000,000 acre-feet.)

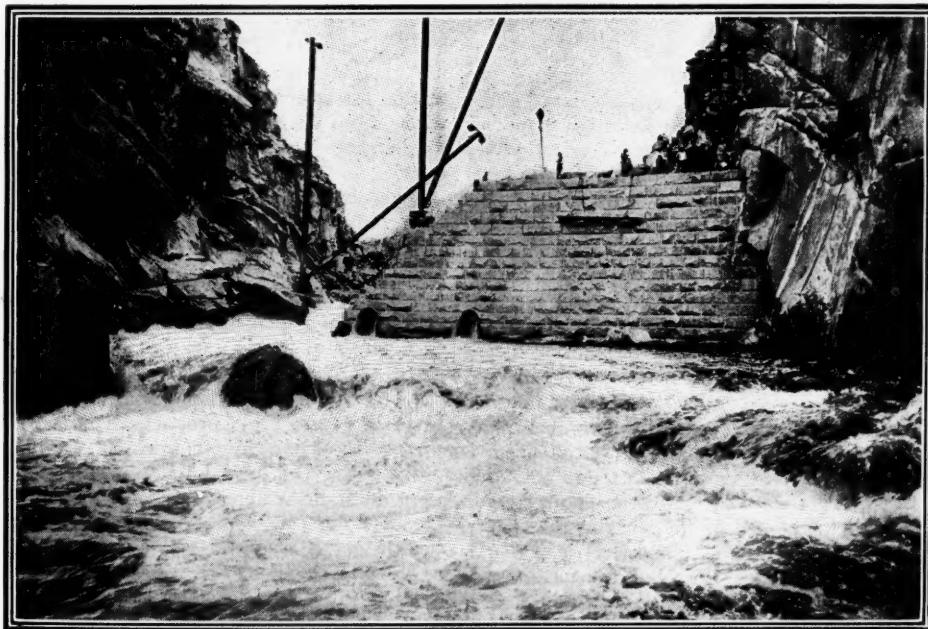


FLOOD PASSING OVER THE PATHFINDER DAM.

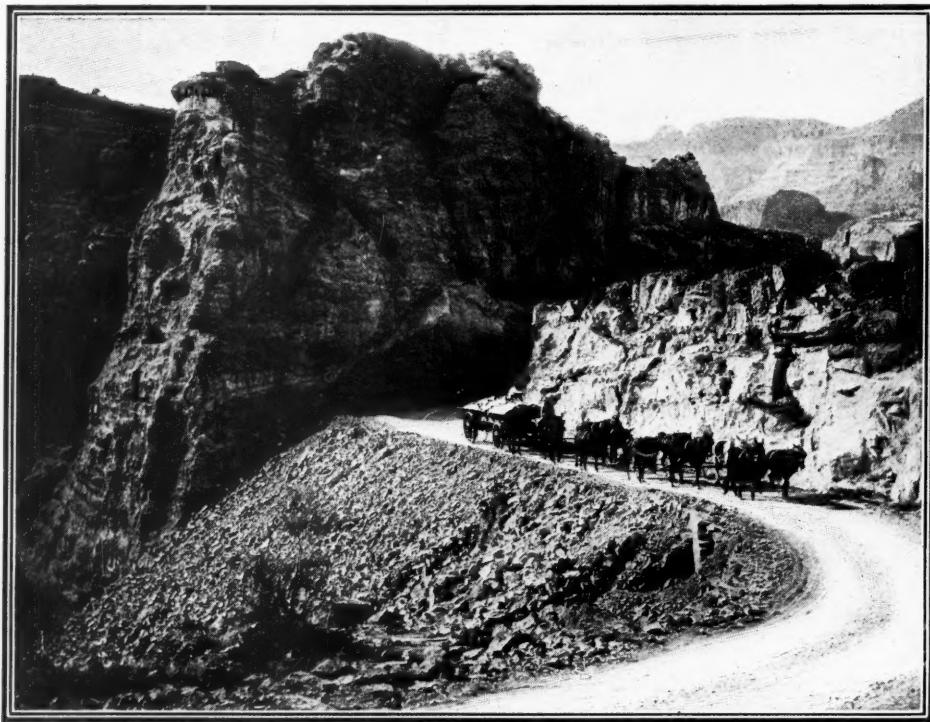
stretches were cut through the solid rock at a cost of \$25,000 a mile.

From such preliminary work as road con-

struction, operations on this project have extended to the building and equipment of sawmills, machine shops, general stores, and



NEAR VIEW OF THE PATHFINDER DAM, SHOWING THE MASSIVE CHARACTER OF ITS MASONRY.



A PORTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ROAD ALONG THE CANYON OF THE SALT RIVER FROM THE MESA TO THE ROOSEVELT DAM.

(Portions of this road cost \$25,000 per mile to build.)

telephone lines, and even to the building of municipal water-works and the manufacture of brick and ice. Other subsidiary works have included the construction of a power canal for the development of electrical power at the dam-site, and the building of a completely equipped cement-mill for the manufacture of the cement to be used in the dam.

The power canal is in itself a very interesting piece of engineering work, and performs a most important function in the construction of the great dam. Water is diverted at a point farther up stream by means of a concrete weir built across the Salt River, and after being conducted in the canal and through numerous tunnels and enormous pipes over the intervening nineteen miles is finally delivered under a head of over 200 feet at the hydro-electric power-house located in the bed of the river at the foot of the dam. From this plant electric power is furnished for all the operations connected with the project, and thus is the river made to furnish the motive force for building its own controlling works. The Arizona desert

being a country of unquenchable thirst, the use of this power will be still further extended for permanent use in the pumping of water from wells in the Salt River valley to supplement the supply secured from the reservoir.

The cement-mill is another interesting and important feature of the project, particularly as this is one of the enterprises that have amply demonstrated the ability of the Government to do business on its own account when necessary, and incidentally turn out products of superior quality at an immense saving in cost.

Consequent upon all these activities a town of considerable proportions has grown up at Roosevelt, involving such additional problems as the providing of proper sanitation, domestic water supply, hospital service, etc., looking toward the preservation of the health and comfort of the community. All of these needs have been promptly and wisely dealt with as they developed, thus securing a high degree of health and efficiency among the workers. Roosevelt is to-day a hustling

and flourishing community, "dry" as the most ardent Prohibitionist could wish, and with every prospect of remaining so until the completion of the great structure which called it into being, and the consequent filling of the reservoir will put its main street under some 200 feet of water.

Interesting as it is to study these great masterpieces of engineering in process of construction, still more gratifying is it to consider the far-reaching practical benefits that are being brought about thereby toward the conservation and development of natural resources.

The Roosevelt dam will insure an unfailing supply of water for the irrigation of the fertile Salt River valley, where in recent years orchards worth hundreds of dollars per acre have dried up and perished for lack of water when it was most needed. At the same time, with the completion of the immense storage basin provided by the Salt River reservoir, the floods that periodically descended the river to create havoc with lands and property will become a thing of the past. Already the practical results of the building of the Pathfinder dam are being realized in the opening up of some 400 irrigable homesteads in the North Platte valley in Wyoming and Nebraska, while for every

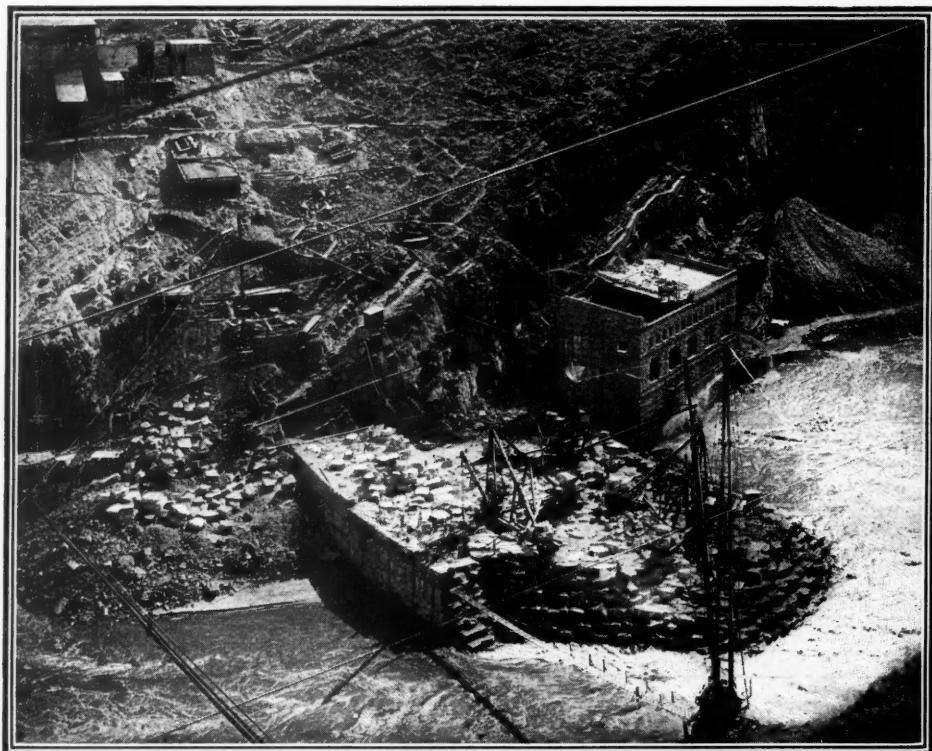


GIANT CACTUS GROWING IN THE REGION OF THE
SALT RIVER PROJECT, ARIZONA.



SKETCH SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE ROOSEVELT DAM, SALT RIVER RESERVOIR AND BASIN, AND THE IRRIGABLE AREA IN THE SALT RIVER VALLEY TO BE SUPPLIED WITH WATER FROM THE RESERVOIR.

cubic yard of masonry contained in the Shoshone dam at least two acres of desert land for irrigation and thus made available for settlement and cultivation in the years to come. will be assured of an ample supply of water



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ROOSEVELT DAM AT MEDIUM HIGH WATER.

(The massive character of the masonry and methods of construction are well shown in this picture. The entrance to the diversion tunnel can be just seen at extreme left; the river being too high for its entire flow to pass through the tunnel, part of it is passing over the lower portion of the dam.)

SECURING A NEW WATER SUPPLY FOR AN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

THE completion of the Cataract River Dam will relieve the citizens of Sydney, New South Wales, from any fears of a water famine for many hundred years to come. This magnificent work, which is the largest of its kind carried out in the Southern Hemisphere, occupied about five years, and was prosecuted day and night during that period. The total cost of the construction was approximately \$1,616,500.

The water supply of the city of Sydney is derived from the Nepean and Cataract

rivers. The catchment area of over 350 square miles is ample for the requirements of the city, but the existing storage at Prospect is quite inadequate, its capacity being only 5,446,000,000 gallons, by gravitation. Occasionally severe droughts occur, and more than once the Prospect reservoir has been drawn on to such an extent as to cause anxiety regarding the supply. Owing to this, and to the concurrent steady increase in the population of the city, serious shortage of water was feared, and therefore in the beginning of

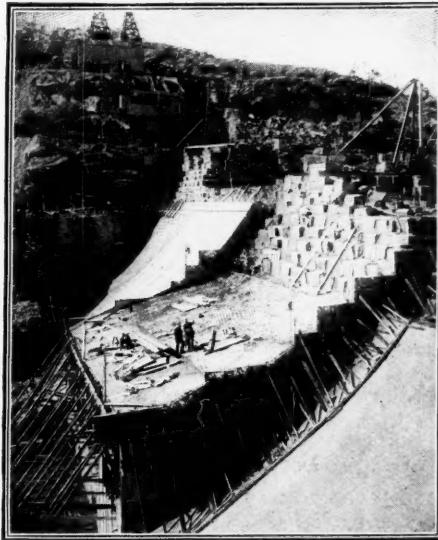
1902 the construction of a masonry and concrete dam was decided on, and the preparatory work, such as road-making, opening out quarries, laying tramways, excavation, etc., was begun at the end of the same year.

The body of the cataract dam is composed of cyclopean rubble masonry, consisting of blocks of sandstone weighing from two to four and one-half tons each. The foundations of the dam have been carried to a depth of thirty-five feet below the bed of the river, in solid sandstone rock. Reinforced concrete is used in the construction of the valve chambers at the base of the dam.

The following figures give a good idea of the importance of the work:

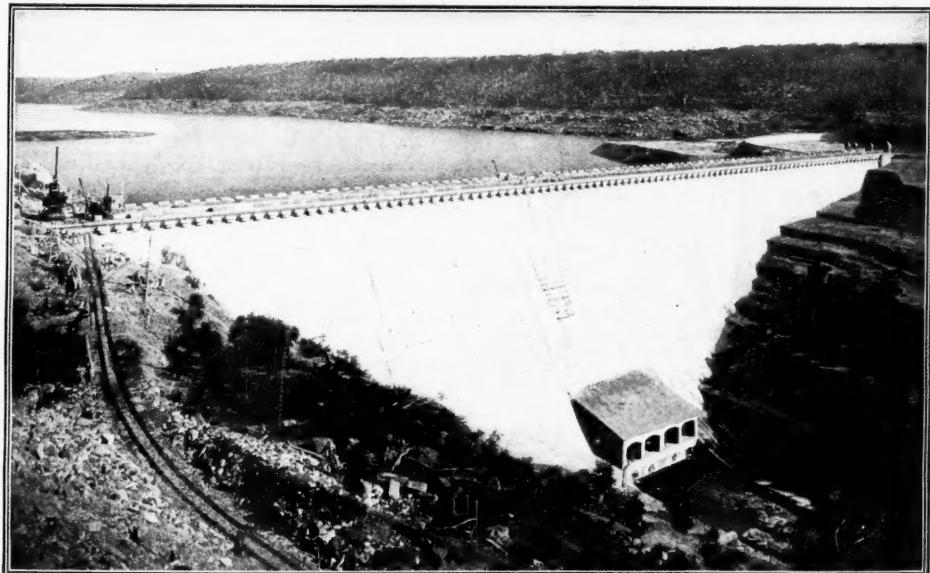
| | |
|--|----------------|
| Length of dam, feet..... | 811 |
| Height of dam, feet..... | 157 |
| Depth above river bed, feet..... | 35 |
| Total height from base to top maximum, feet..... | 192 |
| Top width, feet..... | 16½ |
| Bottom width, feet..... | 158 |
| Maximum depth of the water stored, feet..... | 150 |
| Total storage capacity, gallons..... | 21,411,500,000 |
| Area covered by water, acres (approx.)..... | 2,400 |

A temporary village was established for the people engaged on the works, and the tradespeople and others associated with them; and as this was unavoidably situated within the catchment area of the Sydney water supply, special precautions had to be taken to provide against surface pollution, such as the conveyance of all refuse outside the catchment area. The camp was divided into two sections, for married and unmarried men,



CATARACT DAM IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

respectively. For the latter large barrack buildings were erected and partly furnished, a charge being made by the government for the accommodation, while married men had to erect their own dwellings under supervision. The sanitary arrangements and health of the people were under the supervision of a resident medical officer approved by the government.



THE CATARACT RIVER DAM, NEAR SYDNEY, N. S. W.

THE REAL MR. ASQUITH.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF ENGLAND'S NEW PREMIER.

BY W. T. STEAD.

HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH was born of Puritan stock in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Of his early youth we gain stray glimpses. When four years old he carried a flag in a Sunday-school procession which walked through the streets of Morley, singing patriotic songs to commemorate the close of the Crimean War,—a curiously early initiation into international politics, the four-year-old thus taking an active part in a festival of peace. His father died when he was eight. After a couple of years at a Moravian boarding-school,—which, perhaps, helped to give a graver tinge to the boy's character,—he came up to the City of London School. It is said he would rather spend an hour in reading the *Times* at a convenient bookstall than spend his time in football or cricket. But he also was a devoted admirer of Dickens, and developed so early the oratorical gift that Dr. Abbott could not correct the exercises of his scholars when "Asquith was up." He was in his teens an earnest Liberal, and even then,—the young misogynist,—obsessed by an antipathy to woman's suffrage, a cause which in the later '60's could hardly be said to have come within the pale even of speculative schoolboy politics. He delighted his masters by his painstaking study, and when he became captain of the school he was an invaluable assistant to Dr. Abbott in keeping up the tone of the institution.* Even at that

early age he never got tangled in his sentences; he saw the end from the beginning, and made his meaning clear to all who heard him.

THE SCHOOL OF LONDON STREETS.

Here is a vivid little glimpse of the schoolboy Asquith as the man remembers him:

For my part, when I look back upon my old school life I think not only, and perhaps not so much, of the hours which I spent in the classroom, or in preparing the lessons at night; I think rather of the daily walk through the crowded, noisy, jostling street; I think of the river, with its barges and its steamers, and its manifold active life; I think of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey and of the National Gallery; I think even sometimes of the houses of Parliament, where I remember we used occasionally to watch with a sense of awe-struck solemnity the members disappearing into the inner recesses which we were not allowed to cross.

The winning of the Balliol scholarship was to him, as late as 1906, "the happiest, the most stimulating, and the most satisfactory moment of his life." It was "a pure, an unalloyed, and an unmitigated satisfaction." That is perhaps more than can be said of his accession to the premiership.

ASQUITH AND JOWETT.

At Oxford he fell under the influence of Jowett. Those who know the real Mr. Asquith declare that in the following description of the Master of Balliol the Prime Minister unconsciously described his own character:

He had none of the vulgar marks of a successful leader, either of thought or of action. . . . But to us who knew him and saw him in daily life the secret of his power is no mystery. . . . We cannot hope to see again a character such as his,—a union of worldly sa-

* The following list of Mr. Asquith's school and college achievements, as preserved in the records of the school, may be of interest:

January, 1864.—Entered the City of London School in the second class.

July, 1864.

Divinity Prize: "Russell's Palestine."

Latin Prize: Works of Washington Irving.

July, 1865.—Latin class.

General Proficiency Prize: "Grimm's Household Stories."

July, 1866.—Fifth class.

Classical Progress Prize: "Prescott's Conquest of Mexico."

July, 1867.—Fifth class.

Second Sir William Tite scholarship.

First Classical Prize: "Poetae Scenici Graeci."

July, 1869.—Sixth form. Captain of the school.

Declaimed the praise of John Carpenter (the founder) in Greek.

Philip's Latin Verse Prize: "Mommsen's History of Rome."

Sixth form. English Prize: "Wordsworth's Poetical Works."

John Carpenter Club English History Prize: "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible."

1870.—Captain of the school.

Declaimed the praise of John Carpenter in English.

Dr. Conquest's gold medal for general proficiency and good conduct.

Sir James Shaw's classical medal.

Scholarship Balliol College, Oxford, £75.

Grocers' scholarship of the school.

The prize-books were of the pupil's own choosing.

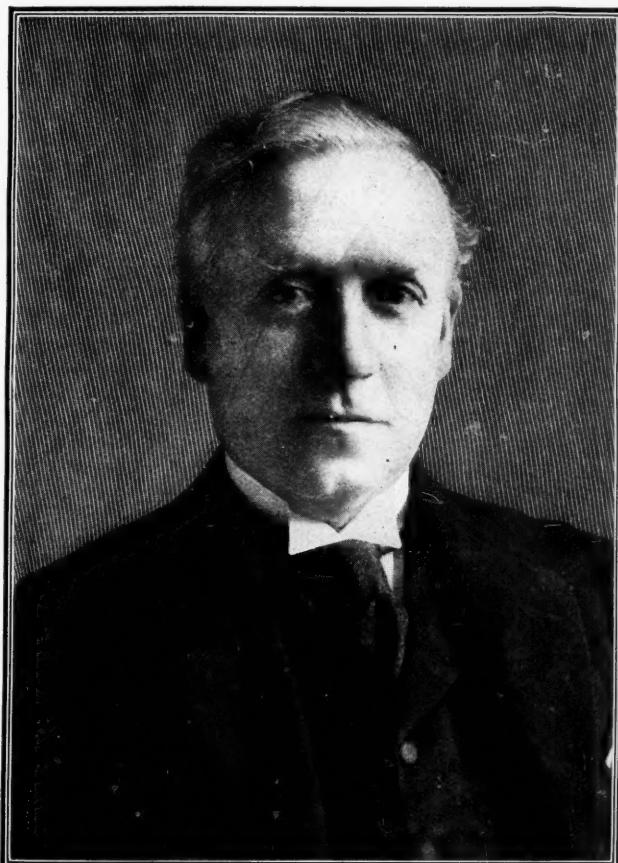
gacity with the most transparent simplicity of nature, ambition keen and unsleeping, but entirely detached from self, and wholly absorbed in the fortunes of a great institution and its members, a generosity upon which no call could be too heavy, and a delicate kindness which made the man himself, always busy in great and exciting studies, always ready to give the best hours either of the day or night to help and advise the humblest of those who appealed to him for aid.

At Balliol he had as fellow-students Bishop Gore, Lord Milner, Arnold Toynbee, Lord Elgin, Sir Alexander Acland Hood, and many another man destined to play a part in English history. At Oxford he left behind him the memory of a genial companion, more devoted to whist and chess than to boating, fond of smoking and of afternoon teas, the center of "the merry clique," a great reader, a thorough Liberal, and a most effective debater. At the Union, as afterward in the House of Commons, he distinguished himself by his imperturbable courage, his alert apprehension of the debating point, his lucid exposition, and his somewhat unconciliatory manner. "He did not conciliate," writes the president of Magdalen, Dr. Warren; "perhaps he seemed sometimes to make too little effort to conciliate opponents. Critics said that his manner was dry and standoffish and slightly contemptuous." But if he was no MacSycophant, he compelled respect. "Asquith will get on," said Jowett in his squeaky falsetto voice, "he is so direct."

HIS SPEECHES AT THE UNION.

The child is father of the man. The political convictions of the statesman are sometimes foreshadowed in the dissertations of the undergraduate. I hope that this is not so, for the first resolution which he moved in the Union was, "That in the reorganization of the English army the principle of compulsion ought to be introduced." It

RT. HON. HERBERT H. ASQUITH.



may, however, be alleged in mitigation of judgment, that this was not his own resolution; he had to move it in the place of an absent leader, and, moreover, the moment was one when the smashing up of the French Empire by the German armies had predisposed the British public to contemplate conscription with some degree of favor.

From the list of speeches made in the Union it appears that Mr. Asquith made his maiden speech on a resolution demanding the ejection of the Bishops from the House of Lords. If the Licensing bill ever reaches that august assembly Mr. Asquith will probably rejoice that the lawnsleeves are still in their places. He also spoke in favor of disestablishment. In 1872 he appeared as a Little Englander of the most atrocious brand, for in November that year he carried by a majority of two a resolution affirming that "the disintegration of the empire is the

true solution of the colonial difficulty!" In those days Mr. Asquith had not become an imperialist. Even in 1874 he opposed Mr. Parkin's famous motion in favor of a closer union brought about by "such an imperial federation as will secure the representation of the more important colonies in the imperial councils." Milner and Hyndman,—the two Socialists,—were on the other side. On another occasion he spoke in support of the motion, "that this House neither believes in nor desires the Conservative reaction," a sentiment to which, unlike his earlier heresies about the colonies, Mr. Asquith would probably subscribe to-day more fervently than ever.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

After Mr. Asquith left Oxford he devoted himself to the law. He was called to the bar in 1876, and, when still an almost briefless barrister, he married his first wife at the age of twenty-five. The real Mr. Asquith did that. It was a triumph of the heart over the head of which the imaginary Mr. Asquith could never have been guilty. This early marriage and his later successful pursuit and capture of Miss Margot Tenant, his second wife, are outstanding facts utterly irreconcilable with the popular misconception of his character. He is a man capable of ardent affection, of romantic devotion to the woman he loves, an affectionate father, and a devoted husband.

HIS TRIUMPH BEFORE THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Success came but slowly, as is not unusual with young barristers. But Sir George Lewis got his eye upon him, and recognized him as a coming man. Then he became junior to Sir Charles Russell, and his fortune was made. Of his career at the bar only one incident stands out in the popular memory. I never shall forget the day when Asquith had his chance. We were in the court where the Parnell Commission was sitting. Sir Charles Russell had tired himself in cross-examining Mr. Soames, the *Times* lawyer, and he handed over Mr. Macdonald, the manager, to his junior. When Mr. Asquith stood up to cross-examine he was comparatively unknown. When he sat down he was universally recognized as one of the most brilliant cross-examiners of his generation. Poor Macdonald, a pompous, self-complacent old Scotchman, puffed up with a fatal confidence as to the authenticity of the Pigott

forgeries, stumbled and floundered at the very first question. The matador was remorseless. He goaded the bull to fury, and then plunged his long glittering sword up to the hilt between his shoulders. I faith, it was a dexterous piece of work, and Asquith became the hero of the hour. But he looked so infernally cool and clever as he dealt the *coup de grâce* to his predestined victim that a certain reaction born of sympathy with poor Macdonald and the luckless *Times* was perceptible. Possibly this may have contributed to form the popular impression that Asquith was hard as flint and cold as steel. It was necessary to smite and spare not; but when we first make the acquaintance of a man as the instrument of the Lord's vengeance it is difficult afterward to realize that his heart is as human as that of his victim.

HIS DEFENSE OF JOHN BURNS.

There was one other occasion in which he did good service at the bar. He defended Cunningham Graham and John Burns at the Old Bailey for their gallant attempt to vindicate the right of popular meeting in Trafalgar Square. It is an interesting reminiscence. John Burns in the dock, defended by Asquith at the bar, and defended in vain. For John Burns was packed off to prison. How little he dreamed in 1887, as Black Maria was carrying him off to Coldbath-in-the-Fields, that in twenty years' time he would be President of the Local Government Board and his talented young counsel Prime Minister of the King!

So much for Mr. Asquith as student and as barrister. We now turn to Mr. Asquith's political career.

HOME RULE M.P.

Mr. Asquith entered Parliament in 1886. The *raison d'être* of his candidature was Home Rule. He went down to East Fife to defend the Gladstonian cause "as a member of the advanced section of the Liberal party." That Mr. Asquith was a Radical and a Home Ruler from the start has been forgotten by so many Radicals and Home Rulers that it is worth while insisting upon the fact. He was certified as sound in the faith by Mr. Gladstone, and elected over his Liberal Unionist opponent in order to vote for Home Rule to Ireland. That was the mandate he asked for, that was the mandate he received. He began his Parliamentary career by attacking the Unionist method of governing Ireland as a hybrid system of political im-

posture. He followed this up by defending the expulsion of the Liberal Unionist members from the Eighty Club. "The choice lay," he wrote, "between the loss of valuable members and the complete paralysis of the club." These words should be registered. The formula will be applicable to the loss of members in the future of something more important than a club. "As we had to choose, I do not see how, having regard to the views of the majority and the objects of the club, we could have done otherwise than we did."

EARLY DAYS IN PARLIAMENT.

His first great success as a platform speaker was gained when, in 1887, at the Liberal caucus at Nottingham, he moved the resolution demanding an early settlement of the Irish question on the principles set forth by Mr. Gladstone and under his direction. He adjured his hearers, "lesser men of a later day, to obey Mr. Gladstone's summons to follow where he led." He had earlier in the year made a slashing Home Rule speech in the House in support of Mr. Morley's amendment. Two years later, in a speech on Home Rule and the Reform of the House of Lords, he proclaimed the policy of Home Rule all round, to which Mr. Gladstone subsequently gave his adhesion at St. Austell. He had previously spoken energetically in favor of the payment of members. The money needed to pay M.P.'s, he said, could be met by arranging official salaries upon a more moderate and reasonable scale, by reducing ornamental sinecures, and by curtailing the grossly unreasonable pension and superannuation system. It will be interesting to see if Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister will find this so easy a task as it seemed when he was speaking from the opposition benches in 1889.

RE-ELECTED IN 1892.

In 1892 he was re-elected for East Fife. His election address has a genuine Radical ring. He was still a convinced Home Ruler.

The supposed difficulties in the way of reconciling local autonomy with imperial supremacy are academic cobwebs which do not trouble practical men, and which will yield to good sense and good faith.

On the question of social reform he was equally outspoken:

New wants, of which the people have long been half conscious, but which are now for the first time finding articulate expression, have to



MRS. ASQUITH.*

be faced and dealt with. I am one of those who believe that the collective action of the community may and ought to be employed positively as well as negatively, to raise as well as to level, to equalize opportunities no less than to curtail privileges, to make the freedom of the individual a reality and not a pretence.

HOME SECRETARY.

The electors responded once more to his appeal, and Mr. Asquith, returned a second time to Parliament, was selected to move the amendment to the address on which the Unionist administration was turned out. When Mr. Gladstone came in he appointed Mr. Asquith Home Secretary, and the Spec-

* The *National Review* (London) for May, 1908, prints the following verses, which were addressed by Mr. Gladstone in 1889 to Miss Margot Tennant (now Mrs. Asquith) :

When Parliament ceases, and comes the recess,
And we seek, in the country, rest after distress,
As a rule, upon visitors place an embargo,
But make an exception in favor of Margot.

For she brings such a treasure of movement and life,
Fun, spirit, and stir, to folk weary with strife;
Though young and though fair, who can hold such a cargo
Of all the good qualities going, as Margot?

Up hill and down dale, 'tis a capital name
To blossom in friendship, to sparkle in fame;
There's but one objection can light upon Margot,
Its likeness in rhyming, not meaning, to Argot.

Never mind, never mind; we will give it the slip;
'Tis not Argot the language, but Argot the Ship;
And, by sea or by land, I will swear you may far go
Before you can hit on a double for Margot.

tator ruefully declared that he was selected because he was "the chief mover in the agitation for Home Rule all round, and as the leader of the advanced Liberals."

Up till now Mr. Asquith's Radicalism was unimpeached. As a Home Ruler he was second only to Mr. Morley in his zeal for the cause. This was the real Mr. Asquith. How was it, then, that after his accession to office the real Mr. Asquith began to be obscured?

It is not difficult to answer this question. He preserved in the House the downthumpness and directness of speech and unconciliatory attitude toward opponents already noted as his characteristics at Oxford. Three questions came up during his tenure of office which tempted him to indulge in this uncompromising vein.

TRAFAVGAR SQUARE.

The London Radicals asked him to restore Trafalgar Square to the people as their meeting ground. He had defended Graham and Burns at the Old Bailey for asserting this right. He replied that the state of things that grew up in 1887 constituted an intolerable public nuisance, and "so long as I am responsible for the peace and good order of the metropolis it shall not be permitted to recur." Only on Saturdays, Sundays, and bank holidays, and only then after fitting notice had been given to the police, might meetings be held in the square. The compromise might not be the best possible, but it was a compromise. Asquith's fault at Oxford, said a young Balliol don, "was that he would never do a thing at all better than would just suffice: he had no uncalculating idealism."

THE DYNAMITARDS.

The second question was the release of the dynamitards. They were regarded by the Irish as political prisoners, and Mr. Redmond asked for their liberation. Mr. Asquith refused, and not only refused, but declared with uncompromising severity that dynamitards were outside the pale of mercy. They "are persons who deserve and will receive no consideration or indulgence from any British government."

FEATHERSTONE COLLIERY RIOTS.

The third and most abiding cause of the disappearance of the real Mr. Asquith was the action which he took with regard to the strike riots at Featherstone Colliery. The

facts are now almost forgotten. The idea prevails in some quarters that Mr. Asquith called out the troops, and ordered them to shoot down the men on strike. What really happened was this. There was a strike at Featherstone pit. The strikers, instead of contenting themselves with refusing to work, attacked the pit, destroyed property, and attempted to burn down the colliery buildings. The local authorities telegraphed the Home Office that they could not answer for law and order unless they were allowed to call out the troops. If Keir Hardie had been at the Home Office he could not have refused his assent. The troops were called out. They were a small company, and they stood on the defensive. A savage mob pelted them with stones and refused to disperse. The Riot Act was read, full and fair warning was given, and at last a volley was fired. Two men who had no part in the disturbance were killed, and the riot was at an end. Mr. Asquith ordered a searching inquiry into all the circumstances. The commission unanimously decided that no blame attached to the local authorities or to the troops. *A fortiori* Mr. Asquith could not be blamed. I do not believe that any honest man, be he Socialist or Anarchist, who examines the facts for himself, can say anything else but that Mr. Asquith not only acted as he ought to have done, but that no one in his position could possibly have acted otherwise without failing in the first duty he owed to society.

A GREAT ADMINISTRATOR.

These incidents, however, somewhat caused the good in Mr. Asquith to be evil spoken of. They would, however, have been speedily forgotten in the enthusiasm aroused by his administration of the Home Office. He was the first great Home Secretary of modern times. He made the Secretary of State the tribune of the sweated workman. By legislation reforming the Factory Acts and by administration he exhausted every available resource for improving the conditions of labor. He appointed women factory inspectors,—notwithstanding his prejudice against women who leave the sphere of the home. He introduced an Employers' Liability bill which was wrecked by the Lords; he improved the prisons, and, in short, revealed himself as a beneficent reformer. Those who saw him at work,—like Mr. Massingham, for instance,—were almost ecstatic in their admiration and devotion.

It is impossible in this brief sketch to at-

tempt anything approaching to an exhaustive account of Mr. Asquith's political career. Mr. Alderson, however, in his volume entitled "Mr. Asquith" (published by Methuen), has compiled all the materials necessary for following the political evolution of our new Prime Minister.

As Home Secretary in the Gladstone-Rosebery administration of 1892 he admittedly enjoyed the affectionate confidence of his chief, Mr. Gladstone, and was so much appreciated by his colleagues that on Mr. Gladstone's retirement at least one of them, the present Lord Tweedmouth, was strongly in favor of making him Prime Minister instead of Lord Rosebery. As Mr. Asquith had served Mr. Gladstone loyally, so he was not less faithful to Lord Rosebery, although frequently the exercise of this fidelity led him to withstand his chief to the face, and repeatedly to overbear by sheer cogency of earnest argument the fitful and capricious moods of his brilliant but uncertain chief.

As an administrator Mr. Asquith was admittedly the most successful Home Secretary of our time. Himself supremely loyal to his chief, he succeeded in inspiring equal loyalty on the part of those who served him. His advent was the signal for a revolution in the whole spirit of the Home Office administration. His quiet, resistant, but resolute personality infused a new enthusiasm into the ranks of the government inspectors.

THE PATENT OF LEADERSHIP.

Nothing is more common than to hear it said of Mr. Asquith that he is not a magnetic man. That may be true to a certain extent as regards those who are only brought into temporary contact with him. Nothing can be further from the truth in the case of those who are brought into close personal relation with him. At the Home Office in 1896, and again at the Treasury in the present administration, Mr. Asquith has shown that he possesses in no ordinary degree the faculty of kindling the loyalty and dominating the wills of those who have served under him. It remains to be seen whether the same faculty will stand him in equally good stead when brought to bear upon a cabinet which he has in large part inherited from his predecessor.

IN OPPOSITION.

When Lord Rosebery resigned, and Mr. Asquith, with the rest of his colleagues, took his seat on the front opposition bench, he

went back to the bar for the necessary but prosaic object of earning his living. It is difficult to combine a large practice at the bar with active attendance in the House of Commons; but Mr. Asquith, thanks to his robust physique, his great power of work, and his almost uncanny quickness of appreciation of questions under discussion, either in the law courts or in the legislature, was one of the two ex-ministers who improved rather than impaired their position. Lord Rosebery resigned, and shortly afterward his example was followed by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Morley. Sir Edward Grey, who had not the excuses of Mr. Asquith for slackness in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, almost disappeared from public life. Hence, when the Liberal party met to choose its leader, there were only two possible candidates, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith. The party rallied round the older man, and Sir Henry became leader of the opposition, with a title to the next premiership. Mr. Asquith showed no trace of disappointment or resentment, but served his new leader as loyally as he had served all his predecessors.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S FIRST COLLEAGUE.

When Sir Henry formed his administration, the first man to whom he offered office was Mr. Asquith, and it was Mr. Asquith's prompt acceptance of the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer which paralyzed an abortive cabal which it was attempted to organize on behalf of the Liberal-Leaguers. Nor did Mr. Asquith do anything by halves; he became, as Sir Henry afterward said, "the most loyal colleague a minister ever had," and their personal relations were characterized down to the very last by the most affectionate intimacy. If anything could have reconciled Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to the resignation of his high post, it was the knowledge that he was to be succeeded by Mr. Asquith.

A FREE-TRADE CHAMPION.

Even the most cursory survey of Mr. Asquith's services to the party must include some reference, however brief, to the splendid service he rendered in combating the fiscal heresies of Mr. Chamberlain. Many Liberals did well on the platform, but Mr. Asquith excelled them all. Whenever Mr. Chamberlain spoke, Mr. Asquith was on his trail, and his speeches, compact of thought, ruthless in logic, and inspired by the fervor

of intense conviction, contributed more than any other spoken words to the disaster which overwhelmed the tariff reformers at the last election.

AS MINISTER.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer he had not much to do in the shape of preparing bills for the legislature until this session, when, in a noble speech addressed to the intellect and conscience of the nation, he introduced the Licensing bill, a measure which, whatever may be thought of its details, admittedly raised political strife to a heroic plane. During the last months of "C.-B.'s" premiership Mr. Asquith represented him in the House of Commons, and it was in that capacity that he made a declaration in favor of the maintenance of the two-power standard in terms which gave more satisfaction at the moment than a close examination quite justified. There is, however, no fear that Mr. Asquith will allow the first line of defense to fall below the standard necessary for our imperial safety.

HIS AMERICAN SYMPATHIES.

On foreign affairs Mr. Asquith has always been on the right lines. He has confessed, more strongly than many English statesmen, his anxiety to maintain the closest and friendliest of relations with the United States. Speaking during the Spanish-American War, he said: "My sympathies are, and have been from the first, entirely and heartily with the United States." In liberating Cuba, he said, the American nation was responding to the demand of humanity and liberty, and was setting a worthy example to the great powers of the world. Speaking later in the same year, he rejoiced in the drawing together of the two great English-speaking races, "not in a mere gust of transient enthusiasm, but by a strong and durable bond." A better understanding between the two peoples, he rejoiced to believe, which had formerly been a dream, had been consolidated and crystallized by the pressure of events, until it was now a firm and vital reality.

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

On another crucial question he has spoken with no uncertain sound. He has never pandered to Russophobia, and has always supported the efforts that have been made to establish good relations between St. Petersburg and London. On general principles of foreign policy his best-remembered speech is

that in which he asked "what the people of Great Britain had done or suffered that they were now to go touting for alliances in the highways and by-ways of Europe?" Mr. Asquith, we may depend upon it, will be true to the tradition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership. While holding by the *entente cordiale* with the French, he will regard it but as the first step toward a series of other *ententes* in which Germany will find her place. A Prime Minister as active, energetic, and resolute as Mr. Asquith can do a great deal toward promoting more friendly feelings between England and her neighboring nations than has yet been attempted by any government.

A MINISTER ON SUFFERANCE.

Of one thing we may be quite sure, and that is that Mr. Asquith will speak with no uncertain sound. He will endeavor to rule his cabinet as he ruled his Home Office, by rallying round him colleagues who are convinced of his selfless devotion to public duty, and his determination to sacrifice self at any cost.

He is in a very difficult position. The House of Lords has practically placed an imperative veto upon all legislation which does not commend itself to the judgment of Mr. Balfour. The determination expressed by the Liberal party to remain in office, no matter how the by-elections may go during the next three years, has practically delivered the House of Commons bound hand and foot into the hands of the House of Lords. No matter how zealous Mr. Asquith may be, or how arduously his cabinet and his majority may toil in the cause of reform, they are legislating, and will continue to legislate, on sufferance. Only in the realm of finance and administration can they act independently, but it is precisely in the realm of finance that the greatest dangers lurk. The necessity for meeting on one hand the challenge of the foreign navies, and on the other of providing old age pensions, to which both parties are deeply pledged, will tax to the uttermost the ingenuity and the resources of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. We need not prolong our speculations into the dim and distant future. It is enough that the real Mr. Asquith is likely to be a much more powerful Minister than the pseudo Mr. Asquith, who unfortunately, has too much dominated the public imagination.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES TOO LOW.

BY LUIS JACKSON.

(Industrial Commissioner of the Erie Railroad Company.)

AMERICAN railroad freight rates are the lowest in the world. American passenger fares are also the lowest, if American rates of wages are comparatively considered. Freight rates are impersonal, whereas passenger fares are a personal matter. I have never entirely agreed with the attitude assumed by the majority of my railroad *confrères* toward passenger fares. I have contended for the past twenty years that the railroads should make the greatest possible concessions to passenger traffic. When a man pays a passenger fare he has to put his hand in his pocket and take out the cash; but freight rates are paid in the end by the consumer in infinitesimal fractions. Passenger rates can be compared to an income tax, which, whatever its merits, will be objected to until the millennium, because it is a direct tax. Freight rates are like custom-house duties. The rail under the street-car is paid for in the nickel fare. The middleman, whether in the grain commission, wholesale jobbing, merchandise, or any other business, does not pay the freight, much as he will have it so. The consumer pays the freight in the price of the article. Provisions, woolens, cottons, leather, etc., have advanced enormously in price within the past few years, regardless of railroad rates, which have had a downward tendency. Manufacturers rarely, if ever, complain about rates; they are creators of wealth dealing with an ally in the expansion of their field for markets. Passenger fares directly appeal to the voters, whether they travel or not, and the anti-railroad orator knows this.

Rates, especially on the higher classes of freight, could be raised 100 per cent. without harm to commerce. I would, however, go very slow in making any suggestions as to what passenger rates should be, because, taking the railroads of the United States as a whole, the revenues are, roughly, 25 per cent. from passenger traffic and 75 per cent. from freight traffic. The percentage varies according to the territory and density of population. Taking the figures as 25 per cent., to reduce a passenger fare, say, from 3 cents to 2 cents, is an immediate reduction

of 33 per cent. of one-quarter of the total revenue of railroads. Any man, even in the smallest kind of business, taking in, say, \$1000 gross a year, knows that his profit is practically wiped out if he takes in only \$900. Therefore, to reduce a passenger fare before density or economic conditions warrant means the advancement of a freight rate. Capitalization does not affect this statement. If the passengers are carried free, the freight must make it up. As stated, I am in favor of the greatest concessions and the shifting of the burden of the passenger to the freight traffic. "Mind moves matter." But scientific principles, not haphazard legislative enactment, would have to be applied.

AMERICAN RATES COMPARED WITH FOREIGN.

Freight rates were originally established on the relationship of charges by team or canal-boat; passenger rates were established on a supposition. Railroad freight rates, though since affected by a multitude of factors, had their real foundation in the price of horse-feed and wages of drivers. When the railroads first started, the teamster took the load at, say, \$2 a ton; and the pioneer railroad men, as they could not give the shipper and receiver door-to-door facilities, took the load for \$1. Passenger rates were made largely on the basis of guess. The two-cents-per-mile fare in Great Britain is frequently quoted in discussions on passenger fares. This is a fare for third-class accommodation. The railroads there charge about 2½ cents per mile second-class, and about 3½ cents per mile first-class. This two-cent rate in Great Britain is equivalent to a rate of 4 cents in the United States, because, if in Great Britain such large bodies of men as are represented by the policeman, the postman, and the railway porter, average from \$4.50 to \$7 per week wages, other large classes of labor are paid accordingly; 2 cents out of \$7 is more than 3 cents out of \$12. A similar comparison could also be made with fares on the Continent of Europe, where the third-class fares are in many instances somewhat lower than they are in

Great Britain, because continental wages are also lower. British third-class accommodations are fair and trains make speed. On the Continent third-class accommodations are bad, and few fast trains carry third-class passengers.

In the matter of European freight rates it is not necessary to make any wage comparison. Figures against figures, European freight rates average more than they do here. Through-freight facilities are practically undeveloped there. In exceptional cases only do freight cars pass into another country; transfer at the frontier is the general rule, plus transfer agents' charges.

The trend of commerce influences freight rates. When the Suez Canal was about to be opened tonnage dues had to be established. Assuming that it cost a steamer at the ratio of 100 to operate from London to Bombay *via* the Cape of Good Hope, it was calculated that a toll of 75 per cent. of this cost would probably draw the traffic through the Suez Canal. It did. If the Suez Canal dues,—at present \$1.50 per net ton of the vessel,—were reduced to \$1 per net ton, American railroad rates *via* San Francisco to Manila and Hongkong would be affected.

OUR ROADS NOT OVERCAPITALIZED.

A great movement for railroad expansion swept the country about 1878. In that year there were only about 80,000 miles of railroads in the United States. This movement was not inaugurated by cynics, nor by those who seek the division of wealth, nor by undiscriminating muck-rakers. It was inaugurated by captains of industry; men good, bad, and indifferent, but of tremendous constructive force. Railroads soon crossed every State, opening a vast area for settlement. There are now 225,000 miles of railroad in the United States, an increase in thirty years of 145,000 miles. This increase of 145,000 miles is equivalent to the construction of over forty new lines of railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Coast. Such construction meant enormous development of agriculture, mining, or manufacturing along every mile of trackage in all parts of the country,—a stupendous development to which some thought should be given. Railroad investment is a titanic underlying force engendering every kind of development. An investment of \$100 in a private enterprise may, in course of time, yield a good return to the investor, and

benefit the nation; \$100 put in railroad trackage means thousands of dollars of added wealth to the nation. Those who invested their money in the creation of this new mileage rank second to none as material up-builders of this country. They are entitled to fair treatment and fair returns. Too many railroads were built, so that for twenty-five years, or until about 1903, there were more railroads than there was traffic to carry. Consequently during that time there was a scramble for freight, and free passes, concessions, discriminations, rebates, midnight tariffs, fights for differentials, cut rates, and other evils were rampant in the struggle to secure funds for the pay-roll, which was continually being increased by claims for higher wages, regardless of receipts. Rate reductions at random by State commissions were also made. These conditions forced the present unprofitable rates.

Railroad freight rates are now out of alignment with charges for similar service in other parts of the world. They do not yield a reasonable return to the investor, and they provide nothing for necessary improvements.

The 225,000 miles of railroads in the United States, comprising over 900 independent companies, taken as a whole, are not over-capitalized; a few may be. In 1906 the average capitalization of the railroads in the United States (stocks, bonds, and other obligations) was \$68,000 per mile, made up of \$36,000 in bonds and \$32,000 in stock. One-third of the stock was paying no dividend, and nearly 4 per cent. of the bonds were paying no interest. The average return on the capitalization of \$68,000 per mile in that year of heavy traffic was a little less than 4 per cent. per annum.

A comparison of notes with the manager of a railroad in the northern part of England developed that his railroad was capitalized at £120,000 (\$600,000) per mile; and they were paying 4 per cent. dividend. On that basis there is still hope for the worst of us. The average capitalization of the railroads of the United Kingdom is \$273,000 per mile. Fifty-five per cent. of the railroads there are double-tracked, as against 8 per cent. here. With the fact of our average capitalization of \$68,000 per mile, the platitude of over-capitalization can be dismissed. Any intelligent man can readily see this.

A too hasty change in the rates on staples, such as grain, iron ore, etc., might be harmful, but on the higher classes of freight the

rates are inadequate, as will be seen by what follows.

THE PRESENT LOW TARIFFS.

Some years ago in Chicago the price of ice to householders was advanced from 25 cents to 35 cents per 100 pounds. The iceman, on being asked why, told his customers that the railroads had raised the rates. The railroad rates were then 3 cents per 100 pounds on ice, and had not been changed. This led me to compile some statistics on general commodities. Other railroad men have done some work in this direction, though not alone the public in general, but many railroad men themselves, do not know how very little the item of freight charges enters into their personal accounts. Take the matter of wearing apparel, for instance. The after-mentioned goods classify in the main as first-class. The first-class freight rate from New York to Chicago, a distance, in the rough, of 1000 miles, is 75 cents per 100 pounds, or three-fourths of a cent per pound.

WINTER WEIGHTS.

| | Pounds. | Ounces. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 pair socks..... | 2 | 1½ |
| 1 pair shoes..... | | 6 |
| 1 pair drawers..... | | 13 |
| 1 undershirt | | 15 |
| 1 white shirt..... | | 11 |
| 1 collar | | ½ |
| 1 pair cuffs..... | | 1 |
| 1 four-in-hand tie..... | | .. |
| 1 business suit..... | 6 | .. |
| 1 winter overcoat..... | 8 | .. |
| 1 derby hat..... | | 4½ |
| 1 pair gloves..... | | 1 |
| Totals | 19 | 6½ |
| With packing..... | 22 | .. |

The summer weight, including a spring overcoat, is about one-half the above, or eleven pounds. The freight on twenty-two pounds at three-quarters of a cent per pound is, therefore, 16½ cents; and on the summer weight, 8½ cents. The value of the above outfit commercially runs from about \$35 to nearly \$200. The freight is no perceptible percentage. A \$5 hat is carried for less than one-third of a cent. If carried free, the hat would still be sold for \$5. The consumption of sugar per capita in the United States is seventy-six pounds per annum; the rate, New York to Chicago, is 26 cents per 100 pounds, or about 20 cents per capita per annum: the coffee consumption is ten pounds per capita, on which the freight, at 27 cents per 100 pounds, is less than 3 cents per annum: the tea consumption is about one pound per capita, on which the freight, at 75 cents per 100 pounds, is three-quarters of a cent per annum; and these figures could be continued indefinitely. These extraordinary low

rates on such commodities as sugar, coffee, etc., are due to the strong competition between the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico railroads for Chicago business. This is really a one-way freight country,—crops moving eastward, and a large percentage of "empties" westward. Where the rates are slightly higher among Western communities, it is because there is no such volume of traffic. The rates in such communities are equally unremunerative.

A reasonable advance in freight rates would not affect commerce, but it would enable the railroads to better their lines, make them safer for travel, and lower the passenger rates. It is impossible to have safety devices and cut the revenue from which they are to be paid. Personally I hold that the rate reducer is responsible for the manslaughter. Railroading is a specific business and must be conducted on business lines.

Rates on staples, especially such as wheat and cotton for export, are far too low for the necessities of the present conditions. The total railroad tonnage of the United States is: from mines and minerals, 53 per cent.; from the forest, 11 per cent.; from agriculture and animals, 11 per cent., and from manufactures, merchandise, and miscellaneous, 25 per cent. As in the passenger-fare question, one must go slow in suggesting how much of an advance can be made, and on which of the commodities. The consumer abroad pays the entire freight on goods exported. The export rates on grain are largely influenced by the crops of Argentina and Russia, and other grain-growing countries. In cotton the United States exports about 60 per cent. of its entire crop, and nearly one-half of this goes to the United Kingdom. The railroad-freight rate is not compensatory. The cost of transportation from the cotton farm in the United States to the United Kingdom averages \$17.60 per ton of 2000 pounds. Of this the team haul from the farm to the railroad station costs the farmer, partly because of bad highways, an average of \$3.20 per ton. The railroad freight from local stations to the seaports averages \$8 per ton; and the steamship freight from the United States to the United Kingdom averages \$6.40 per ton; total \$17.60. The price of cotton during the year 1907 fluctuated in New York from 10.70 to 13.55 cents per pound, or a fluctuation of \$57 per ton,—more than three times the entire freight cost.

Little or no consideration is given by the public to the enormous cost of city terminals.

The large city terminals of a railroad represent a cost equal to the cost of a road through the country; for instance, a road from Chicago to New York *via* the great commercial centers that might cost \$70,000 a mile through the country would have to add another \$70,000 per mile for terminal facilities.

ILL-CONSIDERED LEGISLATION.

As stated, for twenty-five years there were too many railroads for the traffic offering. It is true that discriminations were made. Every business interest knew it. A law was enacted twenty years ago to stop discrimination. The administration of it was lax and cumbersome; these conditions made custom almost law. Every fine against the railroads to-day for what happened some years ago is a reflection upon those whose business it was to enforce the laws. A private corporation insists that its employees shall thoroughly administer the work assigned to them, or, in default, resign. All business is subject to the laws of evolution. Our enforcement of the laws governing transportation has hitherto been lax. Every man in the public service should be as dutiful as is the fire brigade. Sudden zeal and ill-considered laws will do much harm to the stability of the commerce of the country. For instance, the newly admitted State of Oklahoma is indorsing measures against railroads in such a way as to outrage the average American citizen's sense of justice,—measures that approach the ridiculous.

Throughout the United States all kinds of drastic legislation is proposed. The railroads are being put to an immense expense by interstate and State commissions in gathering statistics and answering questions, some of which can have little or no bearing on real reforms. Many of the questions are so puerile that one readily discerns that they are instigated by theorists.

THE TRUE BASIS OF FREIGHT RATES.

It has been suggested that everything relative to freight rates should be figured on the ton-mile basis for the guidance of bureau officials. This is a fallacy. The earnings-per-ton-per-mile basis is of use only to those whose duty it is to keep the statistics of a railroad and directly superintend its affairs. A railroad near a great city, handling truck gardening and milk, is more concerned in expedition than in the ton-mile basis. It serves its stockholders and its shippers better by run-

ning its cars three-fourths full than if it figured tons to engine miles; whereas a railroad handling long-haul freight must figure tons to engine miles. The average earnings on all the railroads in the United States in 1906 were .748 cent., or not quite three-fourths of a cent, for hauling one ton one mile. Thirty years ago the average earnings were about 2 cents per ton per mile, and the railroads were making very little, owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country. Three-fourths of a cent in one part of the United States may be better than $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents in another. With the improved facilities and increased volume of traffic, the average of three-fourths of a cent in 1906 is better than 2 cents thirty years ago, provided the 1906 volume of traffic keeps up; but an average of three-fourths of a cent is proving insufficient to maintain good service. There is a limit,—at nothing per ton per mile the investment would be wiped out. Rates cannot be founded on an academic basis; they are created by commercial contingencies, are to a great extent correlated, and are sometimes influenced by world conditions that require special movement of food stuffs.

Statistics presented for the guidance of legislators, investors, and the public interested in earnings can best be understood in an annual summary of every railroad report made up, under governmental supervision, on the per-mile basis, including the following items: Total miles of the road; capitalization per mile, showing the stocks and bonds separately; gross earnings per mile,—passenger and freight; operating expenses per mile,—maintenance of way, maintenance of equipment, conducting transportation, and general; net earnings; interest; dividends; surplus. These figures, coupled with a knowledge of the topography, density of population, and commercial conditions of the section of the country through which the line runs, would give a more comprehensive grasp of the situation than volumes of theoretical compilations on valuations or abstruse statistics. To develop agriculture and manufacturing as fully as possible by inducing capital to go into railroad enterprise should be the basic factor for the guidance of the statesman.

In general, freight rates are too low. The slow movement of freight trains in 1906 and 1907, the congestion, the accidents, all tell the story. The making of rates can safely be left to economic forces. Questions of inequity, where the railroads and the parties aggrieved cannot agree, can be referred to

the Interstate Commerce Commission to be passed upon. If transportation costs were too high the sellers of it know that volume would be diminished.

The general public is little interested in freight rates. They constitute no appreciable burden upon the consumer; but it is interested in the integrity of the law of the common carrier,—common rates under similar circumstances and conditions,—and in obtaining greater facilities, increased safety, and better expedition. Thousands of manufacturers, agriculturalists, and others would

gladly have paid something more during the past few years to have been insured better and more expeditious service. The West and South are inadequately supplied with railroads: two-thirds of our country needs greater railroad facilities.

The use of steam in transportation created a factor entirely new in the history of man,—namely, the annihilation of distance. It is the greatest present force in the promotion of civilization. Everything should be done to develop every method of transportation. Industrial development must increase.

RAILROAD CAPITALIZATION AND FEDERAL REGULATION.

BY FRANKLIN K. LANE.

(Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

UPON no one phase of the general problem of railroad regulation is there greater unanimity among railroad officials to-day than as to the necessity for some method of controlling the stock and bond issues of interstate railroads. Be the cause whatever it may, no one can deny that railroad securities are not now regarded as favorably, either in the investment markets of Europe or in those of this country, as they formerly were; and for this reason, if for no other, railroad financiers themselves have been seeking for a method by which greater certainty of value may be given to such securities. A bounding speculative market may be artificially produced, or may result naturally in the not distant future from a revival in general business conditions; but conservative investors seem to be awaiting greater assurance of the stability and certainty of value of such securities.

PROBLEM CONCERN'S THE WHOLE PUBLIC.

It would superficially appear that this question is of chief interest to the banker, the capitalist, and the railroad promoter; but this is quite beside the fact. Those most interested in the proper financing of railroads are the farmers, the manufacturers, the workingmen, the merchants,—the general producing and traveling public; for without the selling of stocks and bonds railroads in these days can neither be built nor be very extensively improved. The first roads were

often private enterprises, in the sense that they were financed by one or two men; and there are still sporadic instances where one man, or a small syndicate, has undertaken a railroad enterprise of magnitude,—Mr. Rogers' Virginia road in the East and Mr. James' El Paso & Southwestern in the West being prominently in mind,—but 999 miles of road out of every 1000 which have been built in the last ten years in this country have been constructed with the money of the public, the proceeds from the sale of securities. Therefore, if we are to have new railroads, more laterals, adequate equipment, and larger terminals, we must have a market for railroad securities.

The curse of all this stock-jobbing, this overcapitalization, and consequent distrust, falls on the public,—the lumberman who wishes to extend his market but finds his effort balked by railroad incapacity, the jobber who cannot make his market in a reasonable time, the contractor whose work must stop awaiting material, the landowner whose property remains undeveloped from lack of transportation facilities, the mechanic for whose labor railroad construction creates demand, and all the millions in one way or another dependent on the extension and improvement of our railway system.

The problem of railroad capitalization becomes in this light a people's problem, one in which all have direct pecuniary interest; and if our premise is correct,—that we must find

some way by which greater faith in these securities can be established as a prerequisite to a full renewal of activity in this important and vital work,—it is at once apparent that the search for such a plan advances out of the realm of Wall Street finance into that of American statesmanship.

THE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

At the outset let us admit that there are lawyers of no slight eminence who hold that it is not within the granted and specific power of Congress to provide and prescribe procedure as to the capitalization of railroads, even when they are interstate carriers. There will always be, no doubt, a division of opinion among students of our Constitution as to the full meaning of its commerce clause, and learned men will ever be heard to say that that thing cannot be done which we come to see later is the thing that is done and the only wise thing that could have been done. The Supreme Court of the United States, to whose judicial statesmanship the last appeal is made on all such matters, has in the past pointed the way to most of those reforms which have been successfully inaugurated; and we may not wisely hesitate in making practical effort to relieve the commerce between the states of any burden which retards its growth because of the fear that the tribunal which by its construction of the Constitution has made that growth possible will now intervene to prevent its further expansion. In the happy phrase of Senator Knox, "There is nothing affecting the external affairs of the nation, or such internal questions as are committed to its charge, that Congress cannot regulate; there is nothing that affects them injuriously that Congress should not regulate."

RECAPITALIZATION IMPRACTICABLE.

I shall assume, too, that it is not proposed to effect a recapitalization of present railroads,—an utterly impracticable task,—and one which could serve no purpose but to put in hazard the fortunes of those who in the main were innocent of wrongdoing. How altogether fanciful such a scheme would be is suggested by the slightest effort to draft another basis than that of the present upon which to reform and reissue the present issues of railroad stocks and bonds. If there were but 5 per cent. of its face value invested in a stock, would the whole of that stock be canceled, or what portion? And who shall say that a bond secured by mortgage may by

legislative fiat be denied its underlying right to a vested lien upon the mortgaged property?

All such facts as to the fictitious value of securities are pertinent and should be considered in the fixing of a schedule of rates of freights and fares. The road is not entitled to a return upon a value which it does not have. This sounds too apparent to be stated seriously. If it were not so, and rates must be made upon capitalization alone, it would follow that the railroad company would need no other defense for exorbitant charges than the need induced by a too generous capitalization. Fundamentally there is at present no interdependence of capitalization and rate,—the latter is not in law, nor in railroad policy, the child of the former,—though railroad men have sometimes expediently urged the claim, and courts have sometimes too kindly given it their nod of sanction. Whatever of over-issue there is to-day in the railroad securities of the United States cannot, we will assume, be made way with; it is for the future we must plan,—that the things of evil that have been done shall not recur to blight the development of our commerce by arousing distrust.

A PLAN TO SECURE PUBLICITY.

The most potent kind of regulation is that which casts the burden upon the individual to do the regulating himself and makes him responsible to the law for dereliction; and the plan for the regulation of capitalization here presented is founded upon that theory,—to require the directors of the railroad companies to make public announcement of their security issues, to publish the objects for which such issues are made, and be responsible for the use of the proceeds in the precise and limited manner announced. This is far too modest a program to please those who delight in elaborate methods of procedure involving much filing of forms and petitions and many hearings, appraisements, viséings, and solemn givings of consent; and without question it is not nearly as thoroughgoing a plan as others which have been devised,—that, for instance, of Texas. But the simpler the plan the better, if it may effect its purpose; and, after all, whatever law may be adopted by Congress, as to this or other matters, can be nothing more than an experiment.

SUGGESTED LIMITATIONS.

The Congress by positive enactment should declare its policy as to certain definite rules of railroad corporation conduct. It might,

for instance, prohibit the acquisition, ownership, or control, directly or indirectly, of one road by a parallel or competing road; the acquisition or holding of railroad stock beyond, perhaps, a very small amount for purposes of investment; the increase of capitalization because of the merger of two corporations beyond the total capitalization already issued at the time of consolidation by each of the corporations consolidated; the issuance of stock or bonds for any other than certain designated purposes, including, let us say, in the language of the New York statute, "acquisition of property, construction, completion, extension, or improvement of facilities, the improvement or maintenance of service, and the discharge or lawful refunding of obligations." This is but a suggestive outline, and is not intended to be inclusive of all restrictions that may be desirable.

These, then, would be the limitations upon the capitalization of interstate railroads and the uses to which they may put the proceeds. There should be one further prohibition in the law: that no securities should issue without the express consent of a majority of the board of directors, who should set forth in full upon the minutes of the board meeting at which such securities were authorized the purpose of their issuance and the use to which their proceeds are to be applied. To this statement, made in such detail as the law might require, each member of the board voting for such securities should subscribe upon oath; and it should be a penal offense either to issue such securities without making the statement required in the minutes or without filing with the federal Government the properly authenticated and verified statement. The law should further make the directors liable criminally if the proceeds of such issues were used otherwise than as set forth in the statement made, either wholly or in part; and no change of the directorate should relieve from the obligations caused by the original action of the board of directors.

The duty should further be imposed upon the directors of reporting upon oath at the end of each fiscal year the number of securities sold, the net and gross proceeds of such sale, and the purposes to which the funds so acquired had been applied during the preceding year, all of which should be in detail as prescribed by the rules of the federal Government, and should be sworn to personally by a majority of the directors.

The authority which the Interstate Commerce Commission now enjoys to inspect all

railroad books, accounts, and memoranda provides a ready method by which a full and perfect check could be kept upon the truthfulness of such statements, and this investigation could be carried on at those times during the year when the special agents of the commission examine these books for other purposes. All these matters, from the original statement by the directors throughout each succeeding step, and including the reports of the expenditures made, should be matters of public record, open to stockholders and the public generally, and incorporated in an annual report to Congress.

WHAT THE PLAN WOULD ACCOMPLISH.

These ends, it appears, would be gained by such procedure: There would be full publicity of the purposes of all issues and the uses to which the proceeds of their sale were put; the responsibility for full compliance with the federal restrictions and exactions would be placed upon the men who are in law responsible, the directors of the corporations, who would be subject to imprisonment for breach of the law. It would be within the power, not only of the federal officials, but of any minority stockholder, or of any citizen, to inform himself of the full history of each transaction, and to enforce compliance with the provisions of the statute. (It might be wise, too, although this is not a part of the present plan, to authorize civil suit against the directors for damage caused to any investor by reason of false report or non-compliance with the law.)

Such a plan, as said before, is much less radical and drastic than most which have been proposed and some which are in force in the several States. But it seems probable that it would be adequate to its purpose; and it certainly requires the very slightest of governmental machinery and "red tape." To be sure, it does not undertake to restrict capitalization; instead, it restricts the purposes to which the capital raised is put, which seems the essential thing after all. It does not guarantee the prospective purchaser of the stock that the stock certificate which bears a printed par value upon its face (a statement which is theoretically unnecessary and practically misleading) does in fact represent property of the full value so designated; but this is not a duty which the Government for any reason is bound to assume, and I know of no motive arising out of national policy which compels the assumption of such responsibility,—certainly not at present.

The stock buyer and the banker, and the Government, if it is interested, may know how much money, or what property, the stock or bond issue actually represents, and draw their own conclusion as to whether the face value of the stock and the real value of the property are equivalent. There can be no such thing as the placing of railroad securities upon a full parity with Government bonds so long as the credit of the Government is not behind them. But they can be made to be, and will, I believe, gradually grow more and more to be, as safe an investment as the most conservative capital can reasonably expect.

I have no thought that all swindling in the name of high finance would be ended by this method of regulation, or by any other. There are certain men of "larger view" who prefer the quick cross-cuts to fortune and will accept some risk to reach the goal; but may it not be fairly said, and within the bounds of likelihood, that none of our railroad financiers would undertake or could carry through a scheme of organization for syndicate profit such as some which have become national scandals if such a proposal as this were enacted into law? The personal oath of the individual director, the imposition of the real duties and responsibilities of the management upon his shoulders, the liability to personal imprisonment for false reports, together with the widest possible publicity of each transaction from inception to close, would together prove as great a deterrent to fraud and as sure a safeguard to investors as could be had, in my judgment, short of a scheme requiring universal federal incorporation or license, estimation of cost of proposed improvement of service, approval of sale of securities, and investigation into the *bona fides* of such sale, valuation of the perfected work by engineers, and in general the adoption of machinery which would enable the Government authoritatively to state that the capitalization represented actual investment.

In the last analysis, however, all such methods depend on the character and ability of the men who employ them,—the Government engineer or commissioner. The suggestion here made is that the director of the railroad corporation, Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Gould, if you please, be substituted for these Government officials, and upon him cast the whole burden of seeing that the mandates and prohibitions of the law are observed, with

his personal liberty as a forfeit for negligence or fraud.

THE PROPOSITION IN OUTLINE.

The principle of the plan governing capitalization which is here suggested is analogous to that which has been devised for the destruction of preferential rates; and let me restate the procedure already outlined, it being understood that I am not presenting in detail the form of a proposed bill, but the skeleton, and perhaps the poorly articulated skeleton, of a possible bill:

First. The Government should express, affirmatively and negatively, the purposes for which an interstate carrier may issue stocks, bonds, or notes.

Second. The directors of the road proposing to issue such securities should make a record of such proposed issue on the minutes of the corporation, to which a majority of the directors shall subscribe.

Third. This statement, signed individually by each of the directors, and sworn to personally by each, should be sent to a designated official of the federal Government,—the Interstate Commerce Commission, perhaps.

Fourth. An annual report sworn to by a majority of the directors should be sent to the same body, stating with particularity how such securities were disposed of, the proceeds resulting, and their use.

Fifth. The Government should through its special agents, having direct access to all books and accounts of the railroads,—and by law they may keep only such books, accounts, or memoranda as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall authorize, and are permitted to destroy none,—make investigation of these issues, expenditures, etc., as often as may be deemed advisable.

Sixth. The deviation in any particular from the original declaration of intention made at the time of the issuance of the securities, either in their form, character, rate of interest, or otherwise, or from the uses expressly stated at such time as to which the proceeds of such securities were to be put, or the issuance of any securities for any purpose which the law does not authorize, or the failure to report accurately and fully whatever the law requires, or otherwise to comply with the provisions of the law, should subject the directors personally to such term of imprisonment as the law may prescribe.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE.

ON the eve of last October's panic I happened to be traveling through the Northwest. In every city and town and in remote country districts I found the same story of unexampled prosperity which years of good crops and the season's high prices had produced. The people of Minnesota and the Dakotas were about as well satisfied with their position in life as any body of Americans could be. The same situation prevailed further south,—in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri,—where an enormous corn crop was just yielding its golden flood to those who had planted and nursed it to maturity. The one fact that impressed me then was the rather overstrained air of independence that the West assumed toward the East, the aloofness that the money centers of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Lincoln, and Kansas City displayed toward New York and Boston.

This was the spirit of the whole Western country. One could find it then anywhere west of the Mississippi River. It was as conspicuous in the Southwest as in other sections. It was based on sound enough grounds so long as normal conditions prevailed; but it was a bubble that burst in a night when the crash finally came.

Recently I have again traveled beyond the Mississippi. The journey covered 10,000 miles and took me into about a dozen States in the Southwest, the Middle West, and the Rocky Mountain region. Everywhere a chastened feeling prevails. There is a little less of local bumpituousness. The financial relation of the West to the East is remolded on more sensible lines. I do not deprecate the pride that glories in local development and local independence in material things. The fact that the surplus wealth of the West eight months ago permitted the investment by her banks in something like \$250,000,000 of Eastern commercial paper that could not find a market at home justified some strutting among those who had the liquid capital available for this quarter-billion-dollar loan. But no part of this vast country can be for a very long time self-sufficient and self-sustaining. The statement made in parts of the

Northwest and Southwest that "we could build a wall about ourselves and prosper" is extremely foolish. Every State in the Union does to-day, and always will, need some part of the product and wealth of every other State to round out its own development. In a crisis financial or commercial sectionalism is as dangerous as political or social sectionalism.

RAPID RECOVERY FROM PANIC.

The panic has run its course through every State and every community, and it is not too much to say that practically every human unit of production has felt it in some way or another. Evidences of it are visible enough and do not have to be sought out. Except for the fact that in the fifteen years since the panic of 1893 this country had added to her foreign population something like 9,000,000 people who depend on the day's work for a living, of whom perhaps 30 per cent. may have emigrated, died or in some way dropped from the ranks of the army of the employed, the general conditions of the country are much more satisfactory for meeting the present emergency than they have ever been before. Moreover, the substantial growth of sections that a decade ago were unpromising and dependent lifts a great load from those more prosperous communities that, previously, have had not only to bear their own burdens, but to try to find a means of escape for the difficulties of others. Panic sets much lighter on a people whose farms and homes are free of mortgage and whose bank account is worth soliciting than where it brings the climax to a long chapter of hard struggle against adversity and means the postponement for years of even moderate ambitions. Any one who makes a circuit of the productive States must feel that the depression that exists to-day cannot be long continued in the light of the relatively small burdens of the people and their general freedom from debt. The purchasing power of the country has only been crippled temporarily, and this as much from a desire to economize after years of lavish expenditures as from a shrinkage in the actual funds to buy with.

The best index of the well-being of the people at large is the present volume of bank deposits, while the most accurate test of the ability of the new Western and Southwestern country to stand such a strain as the panic imposed on it is the small number of bank failures that have occurred. In 1893 banking wreckage was strewn all over the country. One of the chief reasons why recovery from that year's panic was so slow was the loss that the sections just beginning to get a hold on themselves sustained in the collapse of national and State banks, private banking-houses, mortgage and loan companies, and building and loan associations. This is a situation that has, in only very moderate degree, entered into the problems of to-day. Another great difference, and an extremely favorable one, is that of land values. So far as I was able to observe, the money stringency and the loss of employment and income have had but little effect on values of improved real estate or farm lands. Liquidation in them has been slight, and prices have been maintained. There is now a number of communities in the Middle West where land booms are at their height.

TOO MUCH LAW-MAKING.

No one living in the East can appreciate the positive handicap that States like Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, and Nebraska have been under since the anti-corporation slogan went forth. The particular butt of this new generation of lawmakers has been the railroads. These are, of course, well established in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, States with probably enough mileage for the tonnage at hand and in sight. The burden, therefore, has been on existing lines rather than on the people of the State, as in Texas and Arkansas, where orders of railroad commissions have checked new building and consequently postponed the development of territory that would add very materially to the wealth of the commonwealth and to the present population. It is estimated that, in the three Middle Western States mentioned, the number of bills introduced in the past two years, having for their purpose some new line of authority or control of the railroads or commanding changes in methods, forbidding this and demanding that, has reached 500. Two hundred were introduced in Missouri alone at the last session of the Legislature. Only a small percentage were enacted into law. Supplementing these were the daily orders of the

railroad commissioners. The Western board of railway espionage is a body of perpetual action. It does not sit in council, as have some of the Eastern commissioners of the past, to see how completely it can please its patron, the railroads. It hears with much patience the complaints of individuals, communities, and traffic organizations. Most always it takes sides against the railroad. It has been good politics to fight the latter. The railroad commission of the West and Southwest is pre-eminently a political body, with the office of commissioner about as powerful as any in existence and a stepping-stone to high political preferment.

That these commissioners have gone too far and exacted of the transportation companies more than they could stand is now appreciated. One of the most striking proofs of it is the number of mandatory orders that have been annulled since the effect of the panic began to show and the voters started to take account of the influences that brought it about. There is much hard sense in the "Let Us Alone" motto, and while the East may smile at it and reply that prosperity cannot be forced in this way, the application of the phrase to the politician cannot but have a decidedly good effect. He began some weeks ago to trim his sails to a breeze of this sort.

The Southwestern States, in particular Texas and Arkansas, have been exceedingly patient with their lawmakers and commissioners. They have not, until just now, begun to appreciate what this patience has cost them in State reputation and progressiveness. No laws can hold back the ultimate development of either State. They have too much wealth in sight and easily produced to be sidetracked by interference, however paternal and restraining. But the yearly percentage of development is small compared with what it should be, and every decade, a State so hampered loses two or three years out of its life. Foreign capital is intimidated and grudgingly associates itself with enterprises within those States. When it does so attach itself it has very often been badly treated.

Politics demands an issue. You will almost always find the severest battle against corporations in States where one party is dominant. The Republican party organization in the South and Southwest is largely a matter of form. Northerners who were Republicans go to Texas and become Demo-

crats. The State is, year after year, without a strictly party issue. Therefore, the party in absolute power makes an issue and splits itself up into many dissenting parts, over Bailey, or the railroads, Standard Oil, or what not. There is not the balance-wheel of public sentiment down there that a fairly even division of vote on party lines gives in the North. It almost seems as though eventually a party of conservatism and of conservation of State interests would rise out of the present jangling and inharmonious political faction.

HOLDING COTTON OFF THE MARKET.

Politics,—and the socialistic strain of politics,—enters into the commercial life of the Southwest. Its embodiment is the Farmers' Union, which is a twin of the Society of Equity of the Northwest, the one bent on controlling the price of the staple product of the South,—cotton,—as the other has worked toward the ideal of making its own price for its staples,—wheat, barley, and oats. This season's experience of the Farmers' Union in trying to conquer economic laws has not been a very good advertisement for the organization. One can readily observe signs of disturbed mind among those pledged to hold cotton for 15 cents a pound with the market price falling to 8 cents a pound, and demand poor, at that, whereas demand was abundant when futures were quoted at 12 cents or better, soon after the crop had been marketed. There have probably been 1,500,000 bales in Texas and Arkansas alone held off the market and in the warehouses of the Farmers' Union on which the depreciation is \$15 to \$25 a bale, or from \$22,500,000 to \$37,500,000 for the amount withheld. This means a great loss to the cotton-growing sections, and it gets back directly into national money affairs, for the cotton unsold is directly responsible for the heavy falling off in American exports in March and April. This shrinkage, in turn, reduced our foreign credit and demanded shipments of gold to Europe. The cotton is not permanently lost, and it will finally figure in exports. The unfortunate features of the attempt to hold the staple from the market until a fixed price was realized is that advantage was not taken of high price while it prevailed. The union's method of meeting this condition will be to reduce acreage, but that has never been a practical success. Every planter gets the idea that his neighbor will sow a little less cotton seed, and therefore the addition he

makes to his own acreage will not be noticeable. The result is a larger acreage than ever.

ABUNDANCE OF LABOR.

Another reason why the area of cultivation, not only of cotton but of grain, will be extensive this year is the ability of the planter and the farmer to get sufficient labor. Wages have been so high that the negroes of the South, who are depended on to pick cotton, have, in late years, gone into the lumber camps and on construction work. This year these remunerative avenues are largely closed to them, as the most stagnant industry is lumber and railroads, and municipalities are doing only a small percentage of new work that they were engaged in before the panic. Cotton will be picked for 90 cents and \$1, compared with \$1.50 to \$1.75 a year ago. In Kansas and Nebraska there is not the worry over help for the June and October harvests that has prevailed in years gone by, and the ranchers of Colorado and Wyoming are, for once, free of the labor problem. This means a great deal for the bulk of all crops, as they will be more thoroughly harvested than for a long time.

The nation's prosperity really rests on farm products. So long as these reach up to the value of former years,—approximately \$7,500,000,000 in 1907,—this must continue to be so. There has probably never been a time in this generation when such splendid general crop prospects existed as at the beginning of May, and which have continued up to the middle of the month. The empty cars of to-day will all be enlisted to move the wheat, corn, oats, and cotton now seeded.

One strong impression on the traveler in the trans-Mississippi country is the utilization of the waste places of past years. The unsightly desert of to-day is the blossoming orchard of to-morrow, and the irrigation ditch the advance agent of prosperity in manifold forms. Some of the results of irrigation in Texas, which promises to rival Louisiana as a rice-producing State, and in Colorado, where land newly watered commands from \$500 to \$1000 an acre, and that in bearing orchards from \$3000 to \$4000 an acre, are marvelous to behold. Western Texas, cleared of mesquite and cultivated for cotton, has witnessed an increase in her annual rainfall of nearly ten inches. The change of climate in the new portions of the country is a study by itself. Nature adapts herself to new conditions and helps those who help themselves.

THE COMING CONVENTIONS AND OTHER GREAT GATHERINGS.

THE thousands of American citizens who make up the throngs in attendance at the Presidential nominating conventions held every four years in this country have but a faint conception of the long and careful preparation that is required to secure the housing and comfort of these unique gatherings. Twenty years and more ago, it is true, comparatively little attention was given to these matters, and the result was that the conventions of both the great parties developed into veritable "bear-gardens," as they were in fact described by the press. But experience has taught the more astute political managers of both parties that orderliness and system are as much to be desired in a political convention as in any other assemblage designed to achieve a useful purpose. Of late years, as the facilities for travel have increased and the people of this country have become accustomed to long journeys from their homes to the various centrally located convention cities, the demand has grown more and more insistent that seating accommodations be provided for the greatest possible number of spectators who can be gathered under a single roof and within the sound of the human voice. This growing demand has resulted in the erection of great buildings designed especially for national convention purposes. The Coliseum, at Chicago, is such a building. The Republican National Convention met in that structure four years ago and will assemble there on June 16 of this year.

The Chicago committee on arrangements, of which Mr. Fred W. Upham is chairman, has undertaken practically a complete rearrangement of the interior of the Coliseum and the installation of many special appointments required by such a convention. There will be in all 11,167 seats, including those for the officers and members of the Republican National Committee, who will be seated on the platform proper; 1800 so-called platform seats, which extend from the platform proper back to the south end of the hall, each row slightly elevated above the one in front of it; 416 seats for the working newspaper representatives; 1000 seats for the delegates, and an equivalent number for the alternates; and the remainder for guest seats, both on the

main floor and in the balcony. In the amphitheater arrangement of the hall practically every seat in it commands a good view of the entire auditorium. In the annex there will be the offices of the National Committee, as well as rooms for the telegraph companies, the special press wires, telephones, and messengers. Another feature of this annex will be a thoroughly equipped hospital, in charge of a physician and trained nurse. All this equipment is said to be a great improvement on the accommodations provided in the same building four years ago.

When Denver was selected as the meeting-place of the Democratic National Convention on July 7, next, many Eastern Democrats were inclined to think that a serious mistake had been made, since it seemed highly improbable that a young city in the Rocky Mountain region, even apart from the question of accessibility, could provide the facilities for so great a gathering. Such critics, however, could not have known Denver. The sum of \$100,000 was raised by her citizens to bring the convention to Colorado's capital city, and men of every political faith contributed to this fund. Perhaps it is not generally known in the East that Denver has already acquired considerable experience and reputation as a convention city. There is a permanent organization, known as the Denver Convention League, the object of which is to secure conventions for Denver; and it was a committee from this organization that induced the Democratic National Committee to select Denver as the meeting place for this year's nominating convention. The chairman of the local committee of arrangements, co-operating with the Democratic National Committee, is Mr. Charles W. Franklin.

It was necessary to build a convention hall especially for this occasion. The new building is now nearly completed, and it is said that the entire structure will be finished by the expiration of the contract time, on June 5. There will be a total of 11,521 seats, but it is said that at least 600 more people can be accommodated in an emergency. No season tickets will be issued, and it is believed by the convention managers that all of the visitors will have an opportunity to attend at least

one session of the convention. The auditorium is constructed without pillars or posts to obstruct the view, and the best of acoustic properties are promised. There is a huge stage near the center of the building, and in preparation for the convention the rostrum and platform will be erected at the west side of the auditorium, with the seats for the delegates and alternates extending along the floor of the stage proper. Upon the platform will be 445 seats, which will be reserved for the members of the National Committee and for the guests of honor. The number of seats on the rostrum will be 101. Desks and seats for the newspaper correspondents and special writers will be arranged in a half-circle about the rostrum in such a manner as to give each writer an unobstructed view of the speaker and within easy hearing distance. There will be 303 seats in this section. The 2000 seats for the delegates and alternates are arranged in front of the rostrum, nearly in the center of the building. The remainder of the floor-space will be given up to the general public, the total seating capacity of the main floor being 6006. The front rows in the balcony and gallery will be reserved for the families of the delegates, alternates, and the convention officers. The actual seating capacity of the balcony will be 3626, and of the gallery 1889. In the construction of the auditorium special precaution has been taken to guard against accident. It is said that the exits provided will permit 12,000 people to reach the streets within two minutes. The auditorium is a permanent structure, built of brick, stone, concrete, and steel. Denver expects 100,000 visitors to the convention, and is making every preparation to entertain them royally.

Of the minor national parties, the Populists have already nominated Thomas E. Watson for the Presidency, and the Socialists have again put in the field Mr. Eugene V. Debs. The Prohibition party will hold its convention at Columbus, Ohio, on July 15, after all the other parties have completed their nominations. It may be expected that the Prohibition convention will be more than usually interesting this year in view of the fact that the cause of local and State prohibition has made greater strides during the past four years than at any previous period in the history of the national organization. It is expected that some time during July the Independence party will hold its national convention at Chicago, but the date has not at this writing been definitely fixed.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Next to the national political conventions the gatherings that are likely to interest the greatest number of Americans during the coming months will be those devoted to educational matters. The National Educational Association, which will meet this year at Cleveland, on June 29, remaining in session for five days, has a membership in every State and Territory, and brings to its annual meetings such a body of teachers in both the higher and lower schools as no other nation in the world could assemble. It happens that in the week preceding the Cleveland meeting there will be held at Oberlin, Ohio, only an hour's ride from Cleveland, an important series of conferences relating to higher and secondary education in connection with the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Oberlin College, an institution truly national in its constituency, since more than 50 per cent. of its students come from beyond the borders of the State of Ohio. The principal address of Oberlin's anniversary week will be delivered by Secretary Taft, on Thursday, June 25. In the week following the close of the Cleveland meeting the American Institute of Instruction, the oldest educational organization in the country, will hold its annual convention at Burlington, Vt.

An International Moral Educational Congress is to be held in London, September 23-26. Prof. Michael Sadler, of Manchester, who is well known in the United States, is chairman of the executive committee of this congress, which includes in its membership some of the most noted educational leaders in the world.

In connection with the celebration of the 225th anniversary of the city of Philadelphia, October 4-10, there will be several important conventions of educational and professional leaders. A special effort will be made to secure the attendance of eminent medical men.

The International Congress on Tuberculosis, which will meet at Washington, D. C., from September 21 to October 12, will bring to this country a great number of European specialists and leaders in the anti-tuberculosis movement in England and on the Continent. Germany, especially, will be represented by some of her most eminent investigators in this field of preventive medicine.

Several other important scientific congresses will be held during the summer and autumn, including the various section meetings of the American Association.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

ON whomsoever the choice of the people may fall, the new President may well be excused for wishing that he succeeded one less popular, one less strenuous, one less radical than the present Executive. Never before in the nation's history has its first citizen been called upon to occupy such a prominent position in world politics, and seldom have the home problems requiring careful attention to insure successful solution been so complicated and of such wide ramifications.

The North American Review for May has an interesting series of articles on the claims of the eight Republican candidates, and in each case the writer maintains, as every good advocate should, that his client is the logical nominee, and should be the people's choice.

SPEAKER CANNON.

The claims of Speaker Joseph Gurney Cannon are set forth by Representative H. S. Boutell, who says that the Republican National Convention at Chicago will, in selecting its nominee, consider four qualities in the candidates: character, ability, attitude toward the policies of the Administration, and popularity. Considered from either of these standpoints, the Speaker's claims to the nomination are, Mr. Boutell thinks, pre-eminent. Further:

In public life, courage and perseverance are his striking characteristics. He has fought his way to the top. All the world is interested in a fighter. If he fights fair, we admire him. If he comes to the front smiling after defeat, we love him. With McKinley and Reed, Mr. Cannon was a candidate for the Speakership in the Fifty-first Congress and was beaten. He was beaten again in the Fifty-sixth. But in him defeat developed no resentment nor bitterness. And at the age of sixty-eight he achieved the ambition of his life. No wonder that his friends call him "Uncle Joe."

Objection to Mr. Cannon's candidature has been made by some on the ground of his age—he was born May 8, 1836. To this Mr. Boutell rejoins:

Why should we in this country lose the services of the best years of our ablest men? Years bring experience, and experience wisdom. Palmerston, Gladstone, Thiers, Grèvy, von Moltke did some of their best work for the state when

over seventy-five. If Speaker Cannon should be elected President this year, and should be re-elected in 1912, he would at the end of his second term still be four years younger than Gladstone was when he made his last speech as Prime Minister. Let us too have our Grand Old Man!

SECRETARY CORTELYOU.

Mr. George Bruce Cortelyou is the youngest of those whose names have been associated with the Presidential candidacy, and his sponsor in the *North American Review* is Mr. J. D. Whelpley, the well-known journalist, who has made a special study of American national politics.

This is essentially a business age, and "the unscrupulous and wasteful 'graft' of the years succeeding the Civil War has given place to a political system as methodical, as systematic, and as logical as the manner of conducting the best type of modern business organization." A talent for organization and system is Mr. Cortelyou's peculiar strength.

He is absolutely honest; his controlling idea seems to be that of grasping whatever problems may be at hand, in all their ramifications, details, and sequences, and solving them with the least possible noise and friction. In any condition of society such a man is a power; at this time and under present conditions he becomes a very great power.

Mr. Cortelyou's public career is so recent and so well known that it will suffice to cite here a single comprehensive paragraph of Mr. Whelpley's:

He presented the peculiar spectacle of a man risen from a stenographer's desk to a cabinet position within ten years, without any electioneering or any political influence except manifest fitness for each succeeding place. There is absolutely no reason to suppose that Cortelyou ever pushed himself for any one of these promotions, but he was always available.

It was Mr. Cortelyou's action in the recent disturbance in Wall Street, more than any other incident in his career, that suggested his availability as a Presidential candidate.

Great emergencies must inevitably confront the Republic in future years. In these what is needed is

a far-seeing man who will do the right thing at the right time, without noise, and without

creating unnecessary antagonisms. He (Cortelyou) has full faith and trust in the American people, as they have in him, and with good reason.

VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

Of Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks Mr. Addison C. Harris says: "That he would make a popular candidate who would be equal to every responsibility, and a safe and patriotic President, no one can doubt who has a real knowledge of the man."

Scrupulous fidelity to duty has been the keynote of Mr. Fairbanks's public and private record since his boyhood on the pioneer farm in Union County, Ohio, where he was born in a log house in 1852.

He would be a firm supporter of those policies of McKinley and Roosevelt that have commanded the public confidence. "Those policies with regard to the control of combinations of capital would be intelligently, fearlessly, and with certainty carried out by the new Administration."

He would maintain a foreign policy dignified, just, and firm. There would be no fear that collision with other powers would unnecessarily be provoked.

He belongs to no faction. He is upon good terms with all members of the party everywhere.

SENATOR FORAKER, OF OHIO.

Senator Joseph Benson Foraker has an able advocate in the person of his colleague, Senator Charles Dick, who writes of him: "There is perhaps no figure filling so large a place in the public mind at present who is so much misunderstood." His very absorption in the more serious duties of life has made it impossible for him to cultivate to the extent he has desired the acquaintance of the masses. But he has had many followers, and he has always been able to awaken the widest enthusiasm among his adherents. Devotion to principle and duty is the Senator's chief characteristic. Though he may be mistaken, no one can doubt his sincerity.

He would rather be right than be President. He never yielded his individuality and convictions for fear or favor. In a recent address in Ohio he said: "I have never understood that any one was to decide for me how to vote. If I am not to have that right, then you take all the honor away from the office, and so far as I am concerned you can take the office with it."

Senator Foraker has never corruptly influenced legislation; he owns no railway stocks or bonds, and has no personal interest in railway legislation.

His ability as a public speaker is well known and his fairness in debate is proverbial. Speaker Cannon once said of him: "Of all the brilliant statesmen in our political history there is no abler or squarer man, no better or fairer fighter, no man who honors the State and nation more or renders them better service than Senator Foraker, of Ohio."

In Senator Dick's words,

He is clean, forceful, courageous, a man who will not hesitate to stand by his convictions, whether such a course may be popular or not. . . . No one who knows the man well doubts that he would fill with honor and surpassing distinction the great office of President.

GOVERNOR HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

Governor Charles Evans Hughes' claims to Presidential honors are analyzed by Mr. Frank H. Simonds, legislative correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who holds that there are two questions of real and substantial importance which go to the root of the candidacy of any man for a Presidential nomination, and upon the answer to which depends the question whether the Governor's candidacy is deserving of consideration. One concerns his ability to bring to the Republican ticket electoral votes not otherwise available; the other relates to the record he has made upon the issues of greater national significance, about which the next campaign and the next Administration must be centered. Now, in an off year Governor Hughes carried the State of New York by an unprecedented majority, and during the sixteen months in which he has been Governor Mr. Hughes, whenever he has appealed to the people directly, has invariably received an unmistakable verdict of popular approval. The belief is widespread that "Governor Hughes, if named for the Presidency, would carry the State."

Governor Hughes has given frequent proof of personal strength with the voters, which alone, in the minds of many trained observers, can serve to stem the trend toward Democratic victory in New York. Nor is there any evidence yet adduced which indicates a similar strength for any other Republican whose name has been suggested for the Republican nomination. In the eyes of the wisest politicians, Governor Hughes is the only candidate with whom New York may be recognized as safely Republican.

The New York Governor has other claims:

As the chief executive of a great State, in other fields besides his insurance legislation, he has shown a broad grasp of large questions.

. . . The record of Governor Hughes is written in existing laws, not in interviews nor in fruitless agitation. And on this record his final claim to the Republican Presidential nomination must rest.

SENATOR KNOX, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The claims of Senator Philander Chase Knox are presented by Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania, who says that should the Senator become President the country will secure one of the clearest intellects and one of the most courageous characters ever called to preside over its destinies.

The new President will be heir to the Roosevelt policies, which are supported by the American people as a whole. The Republican candidate ought to be equal to the duty of recommending to Congress comprehensive legislation which will give settled conditions to all the vast and varied business interests of the country.

Senator Knox has special qualifications for this task. It was he who won for the Roosevelt policies their first great judicial triumph. He has framed the legislation upon them in Congress. In Pennsylvania, we who know the Senator believe that his nomination and election are demanded by and would promote the best interests of the American people.

Poise, careful reflection, and sound judgment are, in the opinion of Governor Stuart, among the notable characteristics of Senator Knox.

A man of brilliant mind, of broad views, of strong mental grasp, of sturdy, inflexible integrity, of indomitable courage, and of energetic patriotism, is the one whom the country needs to-day to carry on the war of the Government for the people. Such a man is Philander C. Knox.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, OF WISCONSIN.

In dilating upon the claims of Senator Robert Marion La Follette, Prof. John R. Commons points to the work of the Senator in Wisconsin, where his methods of campaigning have had a purifying effect. Wisconsin's, it has been stated, is the only Legislature that takes up economic questions on their merits, without reference to personal or party advantage. La Follette brought a new kind of lawmakers into public life, and consequently lawmaking in Wisconsin has become scientific. His whole political career has been devoted to the one great movement of restoring government to the people and establishing equal opportunity for all. A great political leader, says Professor Commons, in the struggle now on to redeem representative government, is one who pro-

foundly understands the economic and political principles involved, and is endowed with the power to point the way out.

He must have determination and aggressiveness, and the resourcefulness that comes from a long campaign in fighting for what the awakened intelligence of the people demands. . . . He must refuse compromise. . . . He must have confidence in democratic institutions and willingness to subordinate himself to those institutions. La Follette is that kind of a leader.

SECRETARY TAFT.

Last, but not least, comes Secretary of War William Howard Taft. Writing of him, Representative Theodore E. Burton says he has been aptly termed "the busiest man in a busy government." Noteworthy proof of his ability is shown in the early recognition he received after his admission to the bar. When less than thirty years old he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, a bench which has been noted for the high standard of its judges. His work on the bench was characterized by singular fairness, and many of his decisions have since assumed considerable significance. He has shown ability as a diplomat and a special aptitude as a pacificator. In the Philippines his work was such that he "is honored and beloved by the varied millions of the islands." In Cuba, also, after the insurrection, "he brought the warring elements together, and outlined a solution for the resumption of self-government which was accepted by all the Cubans." The multiplicity and importance of his tasks, not only in his capacity of Secretary of War, but also, in effect, as Colonial Secretary and director of the public works of the Government, and more particularly in connection with the Panama Canal, are fully recognized by the American people.

Among Mr. Taft's especial qualifications for the Presidency Mr. Burton enumerates the following:

He has the rare union of a judicial temperament with a remarkable gift for administrative management. . . . His capacity for work is something enormous. . . . He would bring to the Presidency a practical experience surpassed by that of no one of his predecessors. . . . The people would have an assured hope for the secure development and progress of the country, and would rest safe in the reliance that a Chief Executive was at the helm who, in peace or in war, would guide the destinies of the nation with a strong hand and a gentle heart.

Mr. Walter Wellman's estimate of Secretary Taft appears elsewhere in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

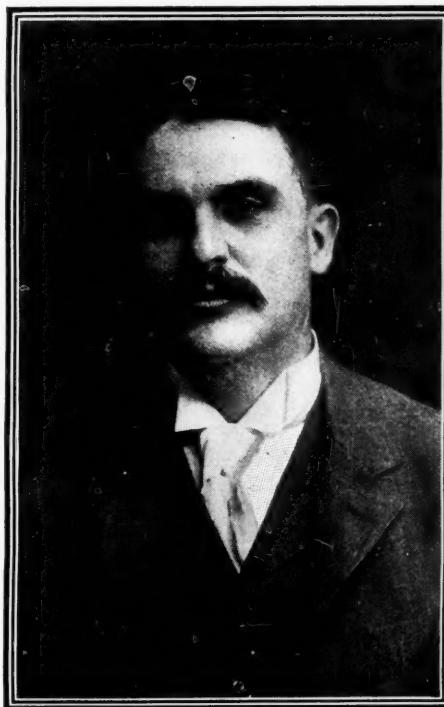
HAS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY A FUTURE?

BEFORE answering this question, Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, thinks it may be well to inquire whether any such thing as a Democratic party really exists. Many men obtain their politics through environment or inheritance, just as, it is said, many children become criminals. Many Republicans belong to their party because their fathers were Republicans before them, or "because as youths they 'tagged on' after the quadrennial procession, cheering for Blaine, Harrison, McKinley, or Roosevelt, or because they have absorbed the arguments advanced by their own party orators and newspapers, carefully avoiding all others." Some, too, who were formerly Democrats, finding that more political preferment and favors were to be gained in the other camp, "saw the error of their ways and were converted." For the most part, the ranks of the Democrats are, says Mr. Osborne, recruited in just the same way. "Inheritance, environment, heeding the arguments of only one side, will account for most of them also." Then there are those who profess to see no real choice between parties: They both want to get in when they're out, you know; and to keep the other fellows out when they're in."

Though admitting that his method may be deemed a trifle fantastic, Mr. Osborne, in dealing with the question he has propounded, goes back to the dawn of history; for, he says, "to understand the Democratic party one must understand democracy; and to understand democracy one must understand what produced it,—what it was brought into the world to replace."

Mr. Osborne, beginning with the oldest political relation of mankind, that of master and slave, traces the erection and decay of the four successive great organized systems of human government,—imperialism, feudalism, paternalism, and aristocracy. Tested by the Golden Rule, these four systems had been tried and found wanting. At last in the New World the fifth great experiment in human government was inaugurated.

"Borne over the Atlantic," cries Carlyle, "to the closing ear of Louis, King by the grace of God, what sounds are these; muffled,—ominous, new in our centuries? Boston Harbor is black with unexpected tea; behold a Pennsylvanian Congress gather; and ere long, on Bunker Hill, Democracy announcing, in rifle-volleys death-winged, under her Star Banner, to the tune of



HON. THOMAS M. OSBORNE.
(A representative New York Democrat.)

Yankee-doodle-doo, that she is born and, whirlwind-like, will envelop the whole world!"

It was the hope of Washington and other great men of the Revolution that differences of opinion would not divide men into political parties. In other systems of government the formation of such parties tends to breed revolution; but in a democracy the "healthy differences of parties form the very firmest basis upon which the state can rest." The division into two political parties in the new Republic was natural; and it was "also natural that the people should look to Hamilton and Jefferson, the great conservative and the great democrat, for leadership."

After tracing the development of the Democratic party from the Democratic-Republican one, Mr. Osborne refers to the slavery question thus:

Both Whigs and Democrats tried hard to postpone the inevitable struggle; but straight in the path of progress lay the foul obstruction, and no advance was possible until slavery was removed. It was not the proper task of the Whigs, for they formed the conservative party; it was therefore inevitable that the Democratic

party, failing in its duty, should find its place taken by a new party pledged to carry on the fight for true democratic principles. The Republican party was formed for that purpose; and those who recognize in Lincoln a great democratic leader in the broad sense judge truly of his career and his personality.

Momentum is the strongest power in politics; and the Republican party, formed for the purpose of fighting slavery, flourished many years after slavery had ceased to exist. In turn it became a party of reaction, and after the war was over fell into the hands of "protected interests." The Democratic party now came to be regarded as the means of progress; but it was numerically weak in the North and morally weak in the South, and it included numbers of men who were not Democratic on principle.

The election of President Cleveland in 1884 changed the whole situation and rejuvenated the Democratic party. His tariff message "was a great act of statesmanship; it cleared the air and created once more a rational and logical division between the parties." The Democrats now had hopes of a long lease of power; but these hopes were not to be realized.

Never since Jefferson drove away from Washington has a President left office with louder voices of condemnation than Grover Cleveland; yet no President ever earned a more solid and lasting respect from mature and reasonable men. Cleveland has earned something better than popularity. The leader who after thirty years of political turmoil and confusion could bring a great party back to the recognition of genuine political principles will not be overlooked by history. He will take his place among the great Democratic leaders of the nation, and one of its few great Presidents.

The panic of 1893 was followed by "the failure of the Democratic party to redeem its promises of tariff reform; the years of hard times, and, finally, the free-silver madness."

At this time arose a commercial aristocracy, "the most greedy, domineering, unscrupulous form of aristocracy the world has ever seen." The tariff beneficiaries, the manufacturers of iron, steel, etc., and others who saw the advantages of artificial monopoly, set about to make the general public pay tribute to the privileged few, exploiting our railways and other public utilities.

The Democratic outbreak of 1896 was a justifiable revolt against existing conditions; a large number of Democrats of high character and wide influence left the party, and the victory went to the Republicans on the issue of the gold standard. The election of 1900 resulted in another Democratic defeat,

the party being still split asunder; and in 1904 the candidate chosen "failed to receive the support of the radical element, which showed its displeasure by remaining away from the polls, or voting for the Republican candidate, whose remarkable popularity blinded them to the fact that he represented nearly everything that as Democrats they ought to detest."

Now, asks Mr. Osborne, what is to be the outcome? He considers that to doubt of a Democratic party would be to despair of the Republic.

Until every man receives justice at the hands of his fellow men; until our cities are purged of corruption and our States are guided by righteous intelligence . . . until every man and woman gains that equal chance which the great Declaration holds is their right . . . the work of the Democrat is not finished.

Some progressive party there must be in the future; but will the present Democratic organization be that party? Throughout the North there is still a deep-seated distrust of it, founded on its pro-slavery record and its failure to back up Cleveland in his fight for reform. This forced many young voters into the other party, and deprived the Democrats of much-needed new blood. Also, the loss sustained by the party in 1896 has not been made good.

Mr. Osborne deplores the tendency among Democrats to make of a single leader a "boss." Equally does he regret the unhappy condition in the party that if the judgment of one section is followed as to platform and candidate, the other section will not support the ticket. "Unless there can be found some common ground it seems as if this seesaw might keep on forever and the party be kept from flying because its two wings are not willing to flap in unison." If the leaders would forget their quarrels and unite against existing abuses, if they would put aside their personal ambition and act only for the best interests of the party, there would be no doubt of the result.

If Democrats remain indifferent and discouraged, how can they hope to succeed? But if they will arouse themselves to the struggle, realize their responsibilities, forget former defeats and divisions, and think only of the future,—of the chance to make their party once more what it was formed to be, has been, and can be made, the great party of progress, the party of democracy,—if they will do this, not only can they again place their President in the White House . . . but they can start a new wave of genuine and orderly progress which will uplift the people of this democratic Republic to a higher place than has ever yet been reached.

HOW A NATIONAL CONVENTION IS REPORTED.

THE acme of news-gathering is perhaps the reporting of a national convention, the "inside" story of which is given by Mr. Trumbull White in *Appleton's Magazine*.

Immediately after it has been decided where the convention shall be held,

the managing editors of important daily papers and, of course, of the Associated Press and the other co-operative news-gathering institutions, begin to send rush telegrams reserving accommodations for the staff of correspondents who will be assigned to cover the great event.

As the convention hall nears completion the chairman of the press committee, or some other official, determines the precise arrangements that shall be made for the accommodation of the army of reporters and the installation of scores of telegraph instruments. In the days immediately preceding the opening of the convention there seems to be about three weeks' work to be done.

Carpenters are still hammering, electricians are installing wires, and a few visitors are poking their heads about. If they are interested in the newspaper end, this is what they will see: Almost directly surrounding the chairman's rostrum is a group of chairs facing temporary pine-board desks in the most favored point of vantage for catching every word that may fall from the lips of a speaker. . . . At right and left are platoons of chairs and plank writing-tables, numbered and separated for assignment to individual newspapers, usually hundreds of them altogether.

As convenient as possible to the press seats are the private rooms for the telegraph companies, the press associations, and the more important daily papers. Here it is that most of the writing, other than that done in the convention itself, is turned out. In due time come the newspaper men, prominent among whom are the Washington correspondents,—men who do their regular work at the Capitol, who know all the statesmen and politicians and are known to them all. Also the "signed specials," many of whom carry reminiscences of conventions of thirty, or even forty, years ago, and who are regarded with interest by the younger reporters and by a large section of the public. Then there are the reporters from the small cities and villages, and last of all the new reporters who have come into the profession since the last convention.

Most papers have what is called the "running account" prepared by their own staff, a succession of men writing it in longhand and making it as interesting as possible. A

star reporter with certain gifts writes the descriptive account. Besides the speeches themselves, which have been furnished to every paper in advance, there are the humors of the convention, the street scenes, the wire-pulling, the fights over credentials, and the dramatic episodes,—the greatest when the nomination of the candidate is accomplished, —all of which have to be chronicled.

The applause is actually timed: for every convention has its one occasion when this is longest, and every candidate hopes to be the object of that distinction. It is a matter of common knowledge that much of the protracted enthusiasm is the result of definite organization, on the lines of the French *claque*.

Rest and sleep form no part of the scheme of the newspaper man during convention week. There was never a convention "where the time was sufficient or the staff large enough to get all the news that was wanted."

While the press staff is writing the news, telegraph operators rush it off to its destination at the other end of the wire.

Here another force, just as important and just as alert, is working under the same high pressure, to place it in the hands of the waiting public. Copy-readers and headline writers put the incoming story into shape for composition. Typesetting machines turn the manuscript into metal slugs, to be transmuted by the stereotypers into "turtles" ready for the waiting presses. These are clamped on the cylinders, the league-long ribbons of white paper are threaded into the wonderful machines, and the wheels begin their clamor. From the other end of the presses the folded papers flow in a continuous stream, elevators hoist them to the room above, there is a cavalry charge of distributing wagons in every direction to catch the early mails or to supply waiting news-stands throughout the city, and within an hour from the moment of some great convention event a man a thousand miles away may be reading the account of it without a thought of the amazing organization that has been enlisted in his service, all at his command for a bit of copper.

Mr. White adds that he has discovered one thing in connection with convention reporting, and that is that Presidents, governors, and judges, Senators and Representatives, generals and admirals, every one of them, all require and wish advertising,—preferably, of course, advertising based on fair recognition of their worthy achievements, but, at any rate, advertising. The newspaper man may be pardoned his conceit that every public man feeds on publicity.

FOUR DOMINANT PERSONALITIES IN THE COAL TRADE.

OUR coal supply is a subject of vital interest to every citizen, determining as it does not only the location of the great business centers, but also the position of the country itself in the commercial world. As the international strife for commercial supremacy increases, the supply of coal becomes more and more the center of industrial attention. The men who control coal deposits will be the great men in the business of tomorrow, writes Mr. George H. Cushing in the current number of *System*; and he enumerates four such "captains of coal": Josiah V. Thompson, of Uniontown, Pa.; Walter R. Woodford, vice-president of the Pittsburg Coal Company; J. K. Dering, ruler of the coal industry in Illinois and Indiana, and John H. Winder, who is just beginning the task of organizing the coal industry of the South.

Mr. Thompson, "who holds the future of the iron and steel industry of the Pittsburg districts in the palm of his hand," is a banker. In stature he is a giant, but "with the good-natured face of an overgrown boy."

It had been supposed that the entire deposit of coal that would make good coke was contained within two counties in Pennsylvania. Mr. Thompson thought otherwise, and began to buy land on the opposite side of the river.

To-day his acres are numbered by the thousands and there are in Uniontown twenty millionaires who acknowledge that their wealth came from following Mr. Thompson's advice and example.

This purchase of coking-coal lands has been proceeding for some years. Some of the lands of the Frick and Rainey companies have become exhausted, and the Thompson lands will become the future source of the coke supply of the Pittsburg iron and steel industry. Purchased originally at from \$50 to \$200 an acre, these lands are now worth from \$400 to \$1,000. Mr. Thompson has thus become "the one personality with which the iron and steel industry must come to an accounting."

Mr. Woodford was general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway at Pittsburg, and afterward became president of the Pittsburg Coal Company. By consolidating his company with the Monongahela Consolidated Coal & Coke Company he gained the control of the "combine" on the Ohio River; and now one of those two big

organizations is devoted to the lake trade and the other to traffic down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. On the completion of other consolidations which are in progress Mr. Woodford "will dictate to coal consumers of the entire section around Pittsburg, and, in fact, over the whole of Ohio and western Pennsylvania."

He departs himself in a quiet, almost diffident, way, and yet his is the iron hand which is coming to control the steam coal situation of one of the greatest industrial centers in the world. . . . He has taught the coal-producing interests that it is bad business not to set aside a certain amount of money against the depreciation of property . . . that since transportation is the biggest factor in the price of coal, the best results come from a careful choosing of equipment, from the speed of movement, and from a reduction to the minimum in the amount of handling.

Mr. Dering is a believer in the need for centralization, for the consolidation of coal-mines, "eliminating competition that makes for ruinous price cutting." In Illinois there are many coal-producing districts, each with conditions peculiar to the territory. He believed it possible to have a central holding company with a separate subsidiary operating company in each district. The Dering Coal Company is the result of his operations.

Mr. Dering recognizes the need of combination before organization can be possible, and consequently stands for the centralization of coal-land control. He also stands for the community of control without corporate recognition of interests, and then gives the expression to another element in the coal trade,—the use of modern appliances for the prevention of waste.

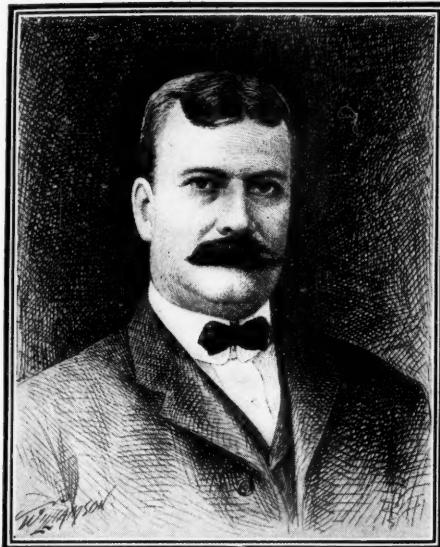
ORGANIZING THE SOUTHERN COAL TRADE.

Mr. Winder is in the South "the personification of hope. He has rapidly forged to the front."

When president of the Sunday Creek Company he was once held up by a blizzard in a little mining town.

Sitting with two department heads by a big stove in a little country hotel, the situation in the Hocking Valley was discussed, and it was decided that the demands were for a more centralized organization to control the properties. As a result there was presented to August Belmont and J. P. Morgan a plan for comprehensive organization of the Hocking district.

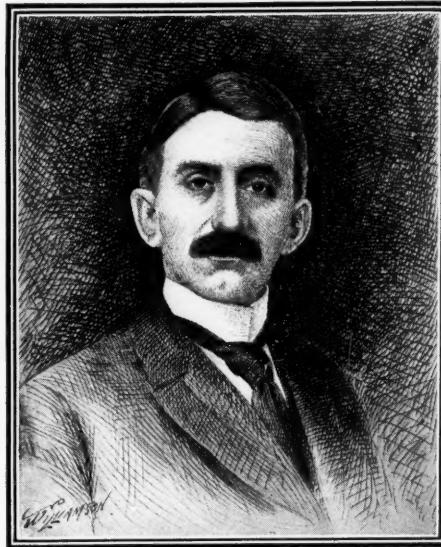
Mr. Winder left the Hocking district to become president of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, which owns about 300,000 acres of coal lands in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.



JOHN H. WINDER,
(Who is organizing the coal business of the South.)

Mr. Winder is a man under fifty years of age. Combined with genius for organization he has unusual qualities as a salesman, and is bringing all these powers to bear directly upon the solution of the tangled question of the South's fuel supply.

He is to be reckoned as a master of the coal consumer of the future. His syndicate controls the South & Western Railroad,

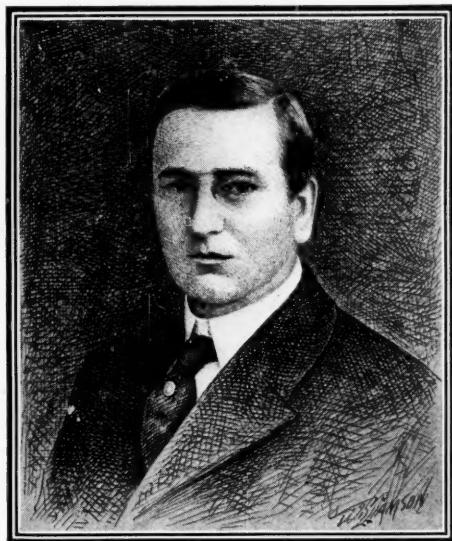


WALTER R. WOODFORD,
(Vice-president of the Pittsburg Coal Company.)

which is now building a line from its fields to tidewater. General manufacturing in the district is dependent upon the coal-fields of his corporation or on those of Kentucky. As he is in control of the thickest and most persistent veins of the best quality of coal, it will readily be seen that his position is a dominant one in the future of the South.



JOSIAH V. THOMPSON.
(The Uniontown, Pa., banker, who is a power in the Pennsylvania coal trade.)



JACKSON K. DERING.
(“Ruler of the coal industry in Illinois and Indiana.”)

THE REDSKIN AS LABORER AND AGRICULTURIST.

THE future historian of the North American continent will have no more interesting chapter to write than that describing the transformation of the redskin from his native state into full-fledged citizenship. And he will have to record the successful efforts of a Government in dealing with one of the most difficult problems of its time. The material out of which the authorities charged with the administration of our new Indian policy had to fashion their redskin citizen, writes Mr. C. H. Forbes-Lindsay in the May *Craftsman*, was of the crudest.

They had to deal with a being for whom ambition, independence, responsibility, and continuity of effort had no meaning,—one who had no conception of the duties and privileges of citizenship, and who felt no gratification in having the one imposed upon him and the other extended to him.

The reservation system had the effect of stunting endeavor to the extent of suppressing the chief motive of human effort,—self-preservation. Moreover, bitter experience had led the Indian to conceive a racial dislike of the white man, whose good faith he suspected. By nature the redskin is averse to manual labor, he has no bent for mechanical pursuits, and he abhors restraint and discipline.

When, in 1887, Congress passed an act "to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and extending citizenship to every aborigine who should separate himself from his tribe and adopt civilized life, the redskins evinced a general repugnance to the whole program of the Government.

They objected to the disruption of the old tribal ties, to the distribution of their lands, and to the demand that they should work. In many cases the greatest difficulty was experienced in inducing members of bands to take up their allotments. . . . The White River Utes stubbornly refused to accede to the order, and decamped, bag and baggage. . . . Where reservations were broken up and the allotted lands accepted, no disposition was displayed by the Indians to compass the essential object of supporting themselves. . . . They simply sat down and let things drift, or gave themselves up to indulgence in their old-time diversions of pony racing and dancing. In most cases the Government found it necessary to continue the accustomed distribution of rations for a greater or less period.

According to the *Craftsman* writer, it has to be admitted that, except in the case of the Five Nations,—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, number-

ing about one-third of the 267,000 Indians in the United States,—the redskin has made but slow advance in civilization. Strange to say, even the schools do not appear to have operated strongly in the suppression of racial proclivities.

Many of the Indians now employed in pick-and-shovel gangs and their wives are college graduates who have returned to the tepees of their tribes and the customs of their ancestors, discarding the habits acquired at Carlisle and Haskell, even to the extent of eschewing the use of English.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the redskin is entirely without redeeming qualities.

The strain of childishness in his composition is mixed with virility. He possesses stamina. . . . He has the finest sense of an obligation, and performance will surely follow his promise. . . . His dislike for discipline is probably superficial, and certainly readily overcome, for employers find him tractable and amenable to training. Contrary to the general belief, he is naturally peaceable and mild in disposition. In short, the greatest antithesis exists between the Indian as we have imagined him and the Indian as we are learning to know him.

As a laborer the redskin has to-day passed the experimental stage. In operation it was found that the "Severalty act," to which reference has been made above, provided many Indians with more land than they could possibly work, and gave to others less than was sufficient to enable them to make a living. It was therefore deemed desirable to induce as many as possible to seek a livelihood away from their old homes,—this on account

of the greater prospect of earning money in the open labor field, but also because of the developing influence to be derived from contact with the workaday world.

The redskins were not persuaded to leave their reservation homes without difficulty. Then it was found impossible, at first, to keep any number of them to their work for more than a few weeks at a stretch. At the end of this period they would go off and spend their earnings or return home.

It was hard for the Indian to accustom himself to take up a pick promptly at the whistle of the gang foreman. . . . But he went manfully about overcoming his disinclination, until to-day he is universally acknowledged to be the best laborer in the West. Employers unite in the statement that the Indian is the most reliable and efficient laborer they can find.

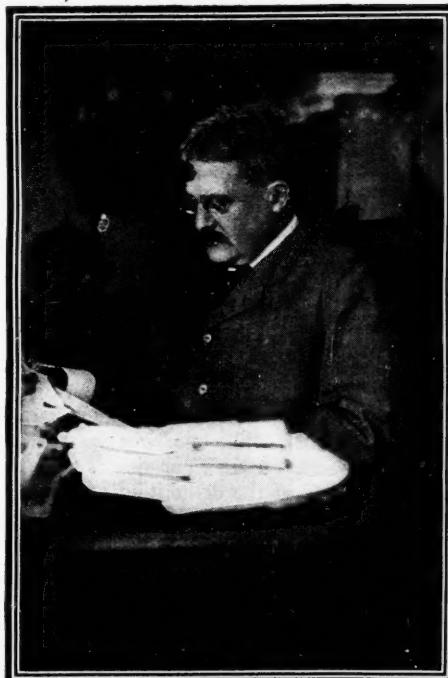
The redskin will attend to his work without watching; and, having accustomed him-

self to sustained effort, he will labor for a period of six months or more at a stretch. As many as 3000 Indians were employed on the repairs to the break in the lower Colorado River, and the engineer in charge has stated that without their aid the work could not have been brought to a successful completion. Through the long, hot summer days they labored steadily, when the thermometer stood at 120 degrees in the shade.

As an agriculturist the Indian has not been altogether a success. While excelling in stock-farming and herding, he cares little for tilling the soil. A few exceptional cases, however, encourage the hope that under suitable guidance the reservation Indian of even the most unpromising type may develop into an excellent farmer. The Crows of Montana furnish a notable illustration: Five years ago the Government was supplying all the needs of this tribe, and the members were spending their time in loafing, sports, and ceremonial. In 1902 their reservation was opened to settlement and agricultural allotments were made. Last autumn the Crows held their fourth industrial fair, at which stock, poultry, and farm produce were exhibited; and now all their allotments are being profitably cultivated.

The proposal has been made that certain of the Indian lands should be leased to beet cultivators and sugar manufacturers. This would insure the Indians a revenue from what might be otherwise unproductive areas, and, by affording employment to women and children, would enable the redskin to have his family about him while he works,—a consideration which appeals to him strongly.

Indian affairs are in able hands. Both Commissioner Frank E. Leupp and Secre-



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HON. FRANCIS E. LEUPP.
(Commissioner of Indian Affairs.)

tary Garfield combine with an intimate knowledge of the redskin and his needs a strong sympathy for him and an earnest desire to better his condition. Mr. Leupp is even endeavoring to secure a revival of the Indian arts and native products. Children evincing any special talent for native handicrafts are given every facility in the schools for developing it.

RUSSIA'S "RETURN TO EUROPE."

"**G**REAT Russia," an article in the *Russkaya Mysl* (*Russian Thought*), by Peter Struve, the editor of the *Osvobozh-dienie* (*Liberation*), has not only aroused Russian opinion, but has even called forth discussion in the foreign press. In this discussion a prominent part has been taken by Professor Schiemann, the leading critic in Germany of Russian affairs and an adviser of Emperor William. This German authority devoted the whole of his review of international politics, in a recent number of the *Kreuz Zeitung* to a controversy with the deductions of Struve.

This controversy is unusually interesting, observes the Warsaw *Gazeta Wieczorna* (*Evening Gazette*), as it throws a double light on the foreign policy of Russia,—one from a truly Russian point of view, the other from the German viewpoint. Struve's and Schiemann's articles represent the two currents at present contending with each other in the Russian life,—the one aiming at a broad external policy, based on entirely new foundations resting on a real understanding of the national tasks of Russia; the other, a German product, earnestly fostered by Germany, would like Russia "ever to revolve in

the orbit of the old formulas that make of her merely a satellite of Germany."

Struve declares categorically that a "violent shift" in Russian policy is necessary.

From the policy of the Far East Russia must turn to a more active Russian work in Europe; and in order to do this it is necessary to know how to draw all the consequences issuing from the new condition of things. In this view Struve is not alone. With each day more and more Russian publicists recognize that, in view of the conditions created by the Japanese War, the political grouping and the concerted work of the Slavonic world are at the present moment an immediate question of existence, a question of life and death for Russia above all.

But here, as all these publicists having at heart the best interests of Russia agree, there arises the Polish question as the first, basic, problem of Russia's Slavonic work. A new formulation of the Polish question is the unavoidable result of the demolition of the old Russia; it constitutes the first link of the resurgent Slavonic cause. "The Polish question," says Struve, "from the point of view from which we are surveying the problems of Russian politics in general, is a political question or an international-political question *par excellence*."

The retention of the Kingdom of Poland is, in Struve's opinion, a question of political power for Russia. Hence, it is necessary that the local population should be satisfied with its lot in order that the union with Russia should become precious to the Poles and in order that that population should be morally united with Russia. . . . The idea of a Russification of Poland in the sense in which Germany is Germanizing (or rather striving to Germanize) her Polish provinces is an absolutely unrealizable Utopia. The denationalization of Russian Poland is attainable neither by the Russian nation nor by the Russian state. There cannot be a cultural or a national struggle on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland between the Russians and the Poles: the Russian element in the kingdom is composed solely of officials and troops. . . . We ought to avail ourselves of the fact that a part of Poland belongs to Russia, in order through her to fortify the natural ties with the Slavonic world in general, and especially with the western Slavonians. . . . The Polish policy should serve us as a means of drawing closer to Austria, which is now a predominantly Slavonic state.

Having in view the interest of Russia, Struve declares:

"The retention of the Kingdom of Poland under the Russian scepter is indispensable to the political power of Russia." But this retention of the kingdom can be attained solely by the removal of the causes of the dissatisfaction of the Poles through far-reaching reforms. Here there usually is held forth



ALEXIS, THE HEIR TO THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

(The little Czarewich, who will be four years old in August, is a strong, healthy lad. Moderate Russians look forward to his accession as the golden age of the empire.)

the German bogey,—"Germany will never allow a liberal solution of the Polish question." To be guided by such a fear would lead, observes Struve indignantly, to "Russia's voluntarily becoming a vassal or a satellite of Germany, offering up a sacrifice of her historic mission, her power, and her dignity."

These deductions of the distinguished Russian publicist have caused anxiety in Germany, even in the official spheres, and have resulted in the polemical answer of Emperor William's adviser, Professor Schiemann.

Schiemann assails Struve for believing in a "German danger for Russia." To be a Russian patriot and believe in a "German danger" seem incomprehensible to Schiemann. To believe in the "German danger" implies, he declares, that the believers are liable to historical hallucinations.

JAPAN'S NAVAL PROGRESS AFTER THE WAR.

IN a vigorous, spirited article in the *Pacific Era* (Detroit) Tani Tatsuo, beginning a consideration of the progress made by Japan in navy building since her war with Russia, declares that the launching of the armored cruiser *Ibuki* on November 21, 1907, was the declaration of independence of the Japanese navy. "Every plate of steel, every rivet, every tube, every pillar, every scrap of steel or iron which entered into the making of this great armored cruiser was the product of Nippon manufacture." The entire material for the construction of this ship was manufactured by the Kure Steel Works and the Edamitsu Iron Works.

The writer goes on to state that for some years the Japanese dockyards have been launching and constructing ships quite as pretentious as the *Ibuki*; in fact more so. These ships, however, were from 10 to 50 per cent. in material constructed by foreign works. "Not so with the *Ibuki*. The launching of this cruiser placed a white stone in the annals of the Nippon navy."

The writer of this article goes on to point out that not only because of the exclusively Japanese material which went into this ship, but because of the brief time in which it was actually built, will the *Ibuki* always remain a marked historic vessel in the Japanese navy. Six months only intervened between the laying of the keel and the launching. Our own battleship the *Connecticut*, he points out, took eighteen months to construct. "Remarkable, is it not, that the first armored ship constructed entirely of materials manufactured in Nippon should hold so happy a record that only the British yards can match it?"

The building of this new vessel, says Mr. Tatsuo further, places the Nippon navy in entirely a different world from the one Admiral Togo found in the early days of February, 1904.

Through the progress of the Russo-Nippon War it was quite true that if Nippon had lost a battleship she could not replace it under any circumstances as long as the war continued. Things have changed. From this day on we can build a new ship for every damaged or sunken battleship, and that within a year and a half.

How many people outside of Nippon, asks this writer, realize this simple fact: "The power of the imperial navy of Nippon, even

in the *materiel* pure and simple, is about three times as efficient as the combined fleet which Admiral Togo led out of Sasebo on February 6, 1904." Togo had six battleships then and six armored cruisers.

Within two years after the war we have added nine battleships and five armored cruisers. In short, the number of vessels which can take their station at the battle-line was raised from eleven under Admiral Togo's command on February 6 to twenty-six to-day. Within a year even this number will be made larger by the addition of the *Aki* and *Satsuma*.

After a detailed statistical study and comparison of the present Japanese navy with that of Russia, and after making the interesting statement that the Japanese navy did not repair the Russian ships captured during the conflict, but rebuilt them, this writer has the following to say about tonnage in sea-fighting:

And what, pray, has tonnage ever done for any one? Nothing; certainly never since the days of the Armada. The famous "Nelson touch" was never in the tonnage table. Togo annihilated the Baltic squadron at the Korean Strait,—not altogether because the total tonnage of the Nippon battle-line of twelve armored ships was 131,150, and the combined tonnage of the twelve Russian ships was 119,106. Perhaps the determining factor in the comparative efficiency of the navies of the world is the personnel. "The chief factor," says Captain Klado of the Russian Navy in reviewing the battle of the Nippon Sea, "for the fleet to be formidable is the personnel."

It is, after all, he says further, not the material but the ideal which determines victory or defeat in every war on land or sea. Of the Japanese ideals as fighters he has this to say:

The sailor of the Nippon navy may or may not have as much intelligence as the sailors of the British or French navies; the quality of his muscle may or may not be as good as the Danish; he certainly does not have as many pounds of flesh and bone as the Russian, but what little the Nippon sailor may have about him is dominated, transfigured, by this century-old ideal of his. With him the fight for his country is not a matter of ambition, neither is it for glory. It is not a question of reward, neither gain nor loss; as with his ancestors who have gone before him, the question of the defense of state is a simple matter with him. Before him is only two things,—either that he accomplish his duty and conquer the enemies of his state, or apologize for his failure with death. And it is in this immaterial, highly spiritual X that the Western critics and students of the last war should find the solution of the mystery.

ELECTRICITY, THE RENEWER OF YOUTH.

IN addition to microbes, man carries in his body the perpetual menace of exhaustion, that ageing of the faculties which ends in death. A characteristic of old age, says a writer in the French magazine *Jesais Tout*, is the arterial hardening known to doctors as *arterio sclerosis*, which causes the artery to lose its elasticity and assume the rigidity medically termed "pipe-stem artery." If no one but the aged were so inflicted it would pass as a necessary evil,—the inevitable beginning of the expected end. But it is an ill common among men of middle age and even younger, and where it exists danger of death is imminent. Many in excellent health are attacked by a mysterious weakness of all the organs. The arteries have lost their elasticity. The pulse beats too fast and the circulation is bad because the channels are rigid. The name given to this disease is hypertension.

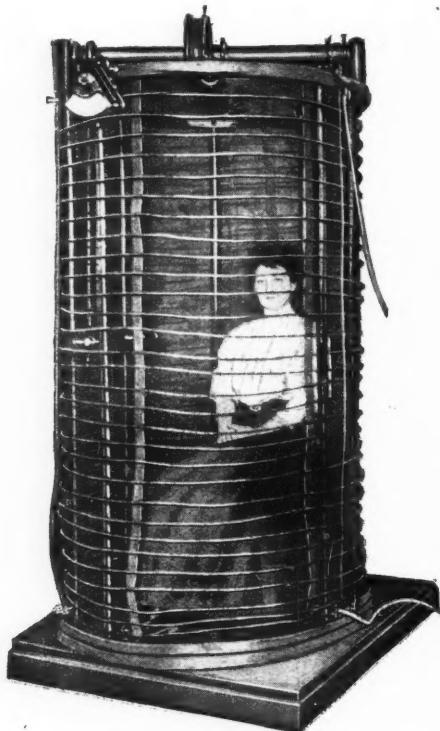
An artery, continues the writer already quoted, is comparable to a rubber tube for the circulation of illuminating gas. When

the tube is pressed too hard it cracks. Hypertension is the rigidity of the arteries which hinders the normal circulation of the blood, and in this condition the action is the same as in the case of an aged or sick artery. Now, the question is this: Is there any way to restore elasticity, or to renew the youth of an artery? Doctors are beginning to think that there is.

The arterial tension is gauged by special instruments which may be compared to the manometers of steam engines. Above the normal point there is persistent danger of *arterio sclerosis*; below it man is in a condition of weakness and his physical energy and resisting power diminish. After a two days' fast the arterial pressure is below the normal, but, unless great care is taken, if nourishment is given, the pressure rises above normal. That, too, is dangerous. Life exacts perfect equilibrium of all the organic functions, and such equilibrium can be determined only by mathematical measurement of the arterial pressure.

Science has long attempted to arrest hypertension by means of drugs and by systematic work of different kinds, but when any improvement has been effected it has been insignificant and of short duration.

D'Arsonval's discovery of high-tension currents of great frequency and the application of them to therapeutics seem to have solved the problem of rejuvenation. In industrial machines the current is reversed 100 and 200 times per second. D'Arsonval, the man who discovered the currents, and Mortier, the doctor who has applied them to hypertension, use a current reversed 400 and 500 times per second. The industrial, weak current kills. D'Arsonval's current was first made to traverse the physical body of man, which it did without causing the least unpleasant sensation. Passing through the body of a rabbit it caused diminution of the arterial tension. The reason for this difference is that human arterial tension is by far superior to that of a rabbit. Man's tension demanded the production of a machine giving more intensity than the machine in use. When experiments were made with the new machine, arteries so hypertense that they were supposed to be beyond help were seen slowly regaining their elasticity. However, results were exceptional and long in coming. Then other engines were made, powerful enough to convey the currents which conquer disease. In this form of treatment the patient to be cured is shut in a sort of cage and bathed with torrents of electric fluid. His body glitters with sparks which flash to the accompaniment of detonations. He is the center of a storm of fireworks, yet he feels nothing. Sitting at ease in a little armchair, he may talk or smoke, meditate, or look at his surroundings. After thirty minutes' sojourn in his electric bath he leaves the cage and finds that his arterial tension is much improved. Six sittings of thirty minutes



A PATIENT IN THE D'ARSONVAL ELECTRIC BATH.

each in the cage will bring it to the normal, and the treatment may then cease until required again. The cure is not permanent, but the patient is out of immediate danger. He has not received a definite bill of health, but he has been rejuvenated for a time, and until the effect wears off he will work as he did when at his best, or perhaps even better.

Hypertension is found in diseases due to slow nutrition and where nutrition has been retarded by intoxication (alcoholic, tabagie, or any other), or where there is too much uric acid in the blood. High tension currents cure for the time because they increase the nutritive action and augment organic combustion. They are of great use in cases of hypertension, weak nerves, brain-fag, and all the ailments classed as "neurasthenia."

Examination of the arterial pressure of a person suffering from neurasthenia shows that, under certain conditions, the action is irregular.

Excitement brings the nervous tension to the normal and temporarily relieves the sufferer. His normal energy returns, but in a very short time his tension diminishes, his energy disappears, and he relapses into depression. He is called "weak," "irritable," and "a crank," because he does not perpetually maintain the energy given him by his galvanized nerves during one moment of false strength out of twenty-

four hours of nervous exhaustion. The treatment of neurasthenia by electricity is nothing more than a judicious recharging of nerves by a mechanical contrivance which yields electric energy. There are two different methods of treatment: In one the subject is seated on an isolating stool and subjected to the sparks and inhalations of ozone obtained by placing a special brush in his mouth. In the other method a vibrator is used, which is moved along the vertebral column, the patient being dressed. The effect produced depends upon the intensity of the current, the length of the application, and the degree of excitability of the nervous system to which the application is made. Care is taken to avoid imprudence. Excess in action would result in artificial over-tension. The two methods start from the same principle and invariably improve the condition of the subject of the experiment, and in some cases a complete cure has been effected. The degree of improvement depends upon the patient. Remarkable results have been obtained by different specialists who annually endow the science of electric application with perfected and appropriate methods and instruments.

Electricity will be the good fairy of the twentieth century if, in addition to light, heat, and other marvels of contemporary science, it cures the two redoubtable ills: old age as the result of the wear and tear of time on the physical body, and premature old age.

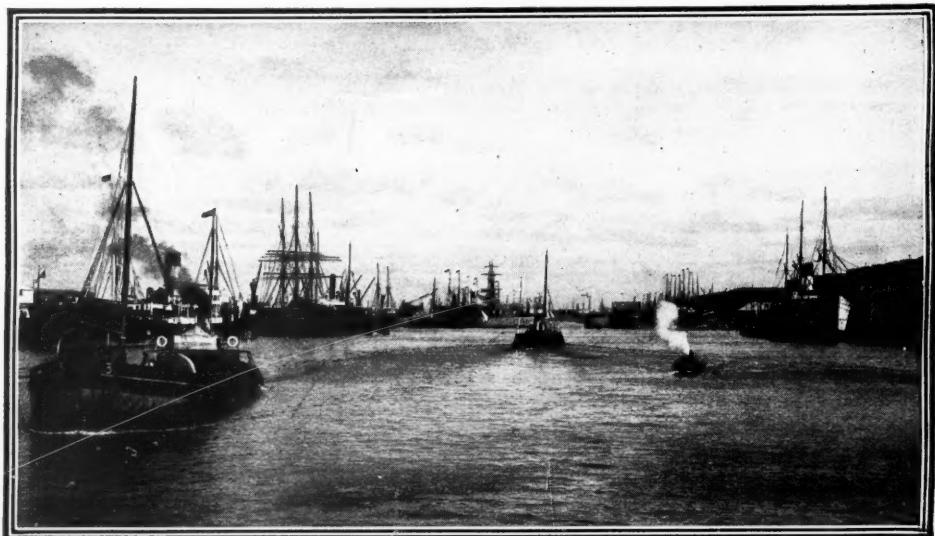
ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

IT is now nearly 400 years since a small body of Spanish explorers, in search of a southwest passage to the East Indies, entered the mouth of the chief river of the country afterward known as Argentina. Eleven years later (1527) Sebastian Cabot, following De Solis' lead, sailed into the same embouchure, and, noticing the profusion of silver ornaments worn by the Indians in the vicinity, named the river "Rio de la Plata" (Silver River). On February 2, 1553, Del Campo stepped ashore where now stands the chief city of the Argentine Republic, and there founded the Settlement of Santa Maria de Buenos Aires.

The country which from these beginnings passed under the dominion of Spain represented an area equal to that of all central and western Europe combined. After years of intercine warfare and many revolutions the people in 1816 declared their independence, and ever since, in spite of insurrections and other internal disturbances, they have been commercially and economically forging ahead.

The extraordinary development of the Argentine Republic in recent years forms the subject of a very interesting paper by M. Ruiz in *L'Industrie Moderne* (Paris), a newcomer in the magazine field, which is also published in Spanish (*La Industria Moderna*). According to this writer, of all the South American states none gives promise of such a brilliant future as the republic under consideration, and this she owes to her enlightened administration. The rapid construction of railways, bringing into communication the several provinces with the principal port, is diminishing the petty rivalries which have existed between the capital and the other towns. Immigrants arriving in Argentina settle there without any idea of returning to their native countries, but without renouncing their customs and tastes. From these conditions Buenos Aires derives the chief benefit, and this tends to explain why the capital has become the richest and most populous city of the South American continent.

To-day, according to the latest statistics,



A VIEW OF THE HARBOR AND DOCKS OF BUENOS AIRES, COSTING \$25,000,000 TO CONSTRUCT.

the territory of the Argentine Confederation covers the enormous area of 3,000,000 square kilometers, or about five times as much as France.

It includes both the most extensive plains and the highest mountain summits of the New World. The former, including the immense Pampas, are indeed its chief topographical characteristic. The eastern provinces of the republic contain vast pasturages, and their soil is completely covered with vegetation. Here the raising of cattle, and especially of horses, is followed on a large scale. The provinces of the north are favored with an excellent climate, are well watered and possess a rich vegetation. In the south grain is raised, the peach and the olive are grown, and wines are produced. The western provinces are hot; the soil is arid and unsuitable for agriculture, and recourse to irrigation is necessary; but even here large droves of cattle flourish, being fed principally on artificial clover, and large numbers of animals are furnished to the abattoirs of Chile. The district also possesses copper and silver mines.

The chief sources of the wealth of the republic are stock-raising and agriculture. Some idea of the extent of the former may be gathered from the fact that Argentina exports annually 2,000,000 head of cattle, without counting about 260,000 horses. Horsehair is another important item of commerce, 2,000,000 kilograms of it representing the annual export. The trade in wool has increased so rapidly that to-day the commercial value of the exports of this commodity exceeds that of the other products exported by the republic.

Agricultural advance in Argentina has been little less than marvelous. From an unimportant pastoral industry, the production of cereals has assumed such proportions that, instead of importing wheat and maize from Europe and the United States, Argentina now raises more than sufficient for her internal consumption.

In the provinces of Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Santiago the sugar-cane is successfully cultivated. The construction of railroads, affording a ready outlet for this product and others, like the yucca, rice, cucumbers, melons, and pepper, has resulted in an enormous extension of their cultivation. Sugar plantations have increased surprisingly, and it is estimated that the sale of cane brandy alone suffices to defray the cost of their exploitation. The culture of the beet-root, of comparatively recent introduction, is already considerable. The vine flourishes in the provinces and at the foot of the Andes; and excellent wines are obtained resembling those of Xeres, Madeira, Muscat, and Oporto. . . . The orange, imported from Europe, flourishes remarkably: the trees attain a colossal height and live for a hundred years, and each stem supports about 3000 oranges. Indeed, nearly all the fruits of the Old World grow here in extreme exuberance, and will assuredly prove an important source of wealth for the republic.

M. Ruiz quotes the following figures to give the reader an idea of "the colossal development of the commercial movement in Argentina": In 1870 the commerce of the republic was estimated at 400,000,000 francs; in 1875 it had increased to 560,000,000; in 1888 the imports were 641,824,955

francs, and the exports 499,267,385 francs; in 1906 they were, respectively, 1,349,852,605 and 1,461,271,145 francs, and to-day it is certain that the total imports and exports exceed three milliards of francs.

Of some of the principal industries the following interesting details are given:

The frozen-meat industry, which really occupies the first place in Argentina, is exploited by nine companies, the annual output being about 4,000,000 whole carcasses of sheep and nearly 1,500,000 quarters of large cattle. The great development of this industry is largely due to the exclusion from foreign ports, except those of England, of living animals. There are thirty-five sugar refineries, producing together more than 130,000 tons of sugar, or 14,000 tons beyond the quantity required for home consumption; and the latter quantity is exported annually. Between 600 and 700 mills (including two modern ones installed by American companies) produce flour and other farinaceous foods to the extent of 108,000 tons beyond home

requirements, the exports going principally to Brazil and England.

There are certain industries, however, which are either entirely unexploited or are in a comparatively rudimentary state in the republic, such as the manufactures of cotton and woolen goods and tanned leather. These offer exceptional inducements to foreigners, all the raw material being produced in Argentina itself.

As regards population, there is room and to spare for millions of immigrants. To-day the number of inhabitants is about 5,000,000, whereas the republic could easily sustain 100,000,000. Moreover, it must not be supposed that the comforts and conveniences of modern life are lacking. Electric tramways thread the streets of Buenos Aires, and one can traverse the Pampas on trains to which are attached dining and sleeping cars. About 51,000 kilometers of telegraph lines have been constructed.

THE PERIL OF THE TREE IN JAPAN AND IN FRANCE.

ONE of the chief beauties of the natural forests in Japan, says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), is their wild growth. "Springing from the depths of ravines or rising from the slopes, some of the trees stand with their lustrous leaves spread like umbrellas to the clouded sky, cut midway between trunk and top by long low-lying trains of fog." Few birds are seen or heard.

The deep silence is broken⁶ only by the lugubrious roll of the thunder or the roar of the cascades lashed by the storms so frequent in that tormented land. In the Japanese flora the manifestation of life is intense. Around the trunks left standing the new growth swiftly springs, and the logs left upon the ground are rapidly covered by the fat humidity with a sumptuous winding sheet of ferns and flowing vines.

Twelve years ago, says this writer, Japan was importing flooring. Now the new demands of the country,—the railroad, telegraph, and telephone systems, with all their adjuncts, and the many needs resulting from the opening of Japan to the world,—have added to the imperative call for wood. Since the market has begun to carry so-called "European paper," Japan is both importing wood and cutting her forests for the manufacture of wood-pulp. Hitherto she has been able to import all the pulp needed in her industries from Canada and the United States.

Crying as the need has been, is now, and probably always will be, however, the forests mean something more to Japan than fuel or the requirements of industry.

During the civil wars the daimyo³, or nobles, who made war upon each other, used the forests as frontiers, coverts, and bulwarks. These wars gave the nation its warlike instincts and character. The forests that shielded the warriors or echoed to their triumphant cries stood when the wars were over as perpetual memorials of a crucial hour, and even now they serve as landmarks in the history of Japan.

When the Tokugawa Shoguns had established peace the daimyos, who held the land, set up what might be called a system of personal forestry. They levied taxes, surrounded tree cutting with very timely and necessary,—if arbitrary and capricious,—restrictions, and forbade with heavy penalties the cutting of fine species of trees. They sold or distributed seeds, granted woodlands, gave prizes to zealous or critical tree-cultivators, and even went so far as to give property rights to people who rewooded the land with fine species.

So it is not to-day that Japan has awakened for the first time to the value of forestry. Her present activity in regard to the woods is the effort of the good manager who puts her house in order after some unusually disturbing domestic event. With all the nation's love and reverence for the trees, the

needs were there. The daimyos needed wood for repairs, as their strongholds and temples had been damaged by the wars. Men had developed ambitions and felt the need of property. Industry demands the rapid production of the crude matters needed for commerce and in the home industries. Wood was used then, as it is now, for all purposes. Japan made and is still making everything of wood,—all the implements that the European makes of tin, zinc, pasteboard, or leather. Her houses have no chimneys, so to heat them she burns charcoal in braziers. In charcoal alone her annual consumption is estimated at nearly \$40,000,000. The needs have been, and still are, great, and the forests have been worked too hard. A rapid glance at the new forestry organization, however, shows that Japan knows her needs, and if intelligent, determined actions counts for anything in national effort, she will not have to wait long for the realization of her aspirations along the line of her natural resources. She must have wood. As things are now, it is more profitable to plant to timber than raise garden vegetables or the plants used in industry.

THE BEGINNING OF GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

About ten years ago the government fixed upon a plan of reform comprising the classification and regulation of forests. A fund of approximately \$11,000,000 was set apart for forestry work. The administrative system adopted includes rules for the preservation of trees, permits for timber-cutting, rules for clearing forests, for working on the roads, for starting and maintaining nurseries, and for protecting the woods from fires, cave-ins, shifting sands, inundations, and winds and tides. It is notable that the system makes ample provision for something considered by the Japanese as essential to an enlightened nation: beauty of scenery and the perpetual memorial in nature of the nation's historical facts. As the forestry organization stands to-day it seems complete.

Besides the school of the university and its special faculty there are ten schools (five secondary and five primary, or apprenticeship, schools), all endowed and maintained by the state or under other special care. The school course is three years. In the secondary schools the students learn everything of use to an expert agriculturist and everything required in the successful working of a farm. An ideal school is maintained by Japan at the experiment station of Megura, Tokio. In that college the student is drilled to answer to all the exigencies of the

new forestry organization. The diploma covers road, bridge, and topographical engineering, and all the subjects treated by the higher forestry school.

Perhaps the finest of Japan's trees is the *zelkowa keaki*, which has been described as "an elm of Dunkirk with the nerves of an oak of Provence."

This beautiful tree grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet. In a climate like that of Normandy or Brittany it might well endure a long winter, and for bordering roads and parkways it could not be surpassed. The ironwood tree is too well known to need description. The most precious of all the trees of Japan from the point of view of product is the camphor tree. Most of our camphor is obtained from Formosa. This product, however, is much menaced by artificial camphor. In Japan the camphor tree does not produce much, and the demand for camphor has gone far toward exterminating the tree. The *matsu*, or dwarf pine, is a sturdy little tree, which is cut many times before it gets its growth, but on the steep, inaccessible slopes, in the easily inundated valleys, and in the rice fields it is allowed to stand until it attains more important size.

A Frenchman on the Destruction of the Forests.

"It would be a misfortune for France,—a curse,—should all the trees be cut down; the arts would cease to be, and the artisans would be driven into the pastures to eat grass." In these words M. Casanove, writing in the *Petit Journal* (Paris), gives us his opinion of what is likely to happen,—in France in particular, and in the world in general,—if measures are not taken to protect existing forests and to plant new ones.

Nearly four centuries have passed, he continues, since Bernard Palissy prophesied the coming death of the forest, the cessation of the arts, and the abject poverty of the artists. The French people have ignored his wise counsels, and their zealous persistence in stripping France of her trees has been equalled only by their criminal ignorance.

It is a crime, it is parricide (the word is not too strong!), to continue our war against the forests. We know that the trees feed the ground and make it fruitful; we know that they fertilize it by holding the water from rain and from the springs for a moment before the little streams and the rivers bear it to the ocean. It is the work of the trees to lessen the danger from the torrents by checking their impetuous flow and by drawing the water down to their roots in the earth. We are striking a death-blow to the bulwark raised by our ancestors when they planted the trees as imperishable ramparts before the sea to hold back the invading sands. The trees have given man his strength. They have protected the land he lives on, and to repay them for it he gives them death.

He will suffer for it! For when the forests disappear humanity will cease to be. The waters will engulf the land or bury under the sands of the sea the cities with their inhabitants. If there be any who escape they will soon die, for no one could live long in air made irrespirable by the absence of the forests.

Believing that the trees are of the universal confraternity our forefathers cherished them. And they did well, for by the trees came the agricultural power to renew the earth despite the damage done by war and its attendant evils. In early days the trees were the religious, political, and moral emblems of the people. Oak, chestnut, beech, or pine tree, it is our duty, as it is to our interest, to stop the evil work of the hatchet and the axe.

Literature is one of the principal causes of forest destruction. The daily journals of the world consume an enormous quantity of wood-pulp. Even the publication of one suc-

cessful novel demands the sacrifice of a small forest. The nations of the world, however, says M. Casanove in conclusion, are beginning to awake to the danger of destroying the forests.

Forty-three different forest-protection societies are now at work in one single department in France (Ardeche), and it is encouraging to note that some of the members are peasants and that some are children. During a period of three years they have started 235 nurseries, planted or grafted nearly 80,000 trees, and sowed the seed of innumerable resinous species. The societies teach the meaning and value of trees, prevent tree abuse, and do all in their power to favor the cultivation of forests. Each member works at least one day of every week, either at home or elsewhere, planting forest or fruit trees or looking after those already planted, grafting, trimming, destroying parasites, etc. The societies work against the needless destruction of the trees and shrubs, and strive to prevent children and animals from damaging trees and plants, picking buds and leaves, or breaking branches.

VARIATIONS IN LATITUDE.

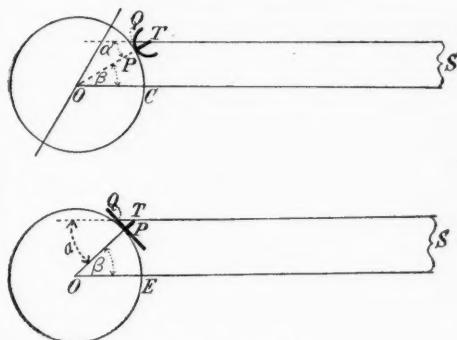
IT is rather startling to be told that the latitude of New York City is continually changing. But this is just the proposition that has now been put forth in the *Scientific American* for April 25 in an article on "Is the Axis of the Earth Shifting?" by J. F. Springer. It may be a little difficult to grasp just what this means. Astronomers have known for centuries that the direction of the earth's axis of rotation is continually varying. But this is not what is meant. The axis of rotation has been ascertained to be undergoing changes relatively to the earth itself; so that to-day the North Pole has a certain location on the earth's surface, while to-morrow it will be at another point. All this is surprising, and surprising not only to the lay mind, but to the astronomical as well. For astronomers have been reluctant to admit so revolutionary a principle. However, the cold logic of facts has at last carried the day, and in astronomical circles the mutation of the Pole is an acknowledged fact.

The writer prefacing his account of this most modern result with a brief résumé of two principal ancient and one modern method for the determination of latitude.

The old Greeks were well convinced of the rotundity of the earth, so that the idea of latitude was familiar. They observed that the sun in summer apparently moves northward until the day of the summer solstice,

when he appears to reach the limit of his northern excursion. At noon upon that day the hollow gnomon might be used to determine latitude. Thus in Fig. 1, such a gnomon is shown as set up at the point P, with its indicator PT in line with a radius. The light from the sun at noon passes through C on the Tropic of Cancer, and if continued would pass through the center O. At the same moment a shadow, PQ, is made by PT. The angles α and β are equal, since the sun is so distant. Consequently, by measuring the angle α the ancient Greeks determined the value of β , which gives the latitude from the Tropic of Cancer.

There was another method capable of ap-



FIGURES 1 AND 2.

plication at the vernal or autumnal equinox: The gnomon (Fig. 2) is here a flat-bottomed one. The sun shines directly over the equator E, so that the angle EOP (β) gives the latitude of P north of the equator. But $\alpha = \beta$, so that the shadow PQ cast by PT enabled them to determine α , and thus the north latitude.

There are a number of methods of determining latitude at the present day. Perhaps the simplest is that indicated by Fig. 3. N is the celestial pole. An observer stands at P and determines the angle ϕ , H being the astronomical horizon. Since N is so far away, NO and NP are both perpendicular to OE,—E being on the equator. Consequently $\theta = \phi$. But θ is the latitude. This gives a very convenient rule which every one may use. *Find how many degrees the north star is above the horizon.* This is approximately the latitude of the place.

Some years ago Dr. Küstner at Berlin was engaged in applying a new method for the determination of the constant of aberration. In order to do this with precision it was necessary to ascertain with great exactitude the latitude of Berlin. Notwithstanding a great deal of work, it seemed impossible to explain the origin of what were apparently errors in the results of observations. At last he announced that the latitude of Berlin appeared as having a variation of ".2" to ".3" in the

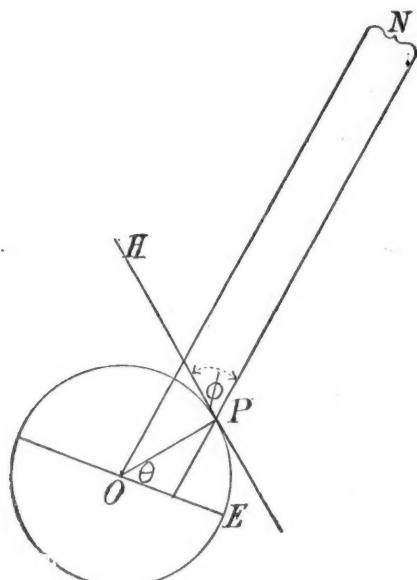


FIGURE 3.

course of a not very long interval of time. If this was in reality a change of latitude, it meant that the North Pole had undergone a change of position of from twenty to thirty feet. And his data were not the only ones which suggested the theory of a moving Pole. At length it was determined to send an expedition to the other side of the earth and

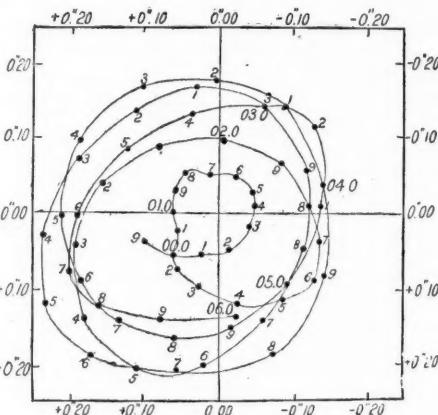


FIGURE 4.

ascertain whether a shifting of the Pole in the opposite direction could be detected. Accordingly observations,—in which the United States Government co-operated,—were made on the Sandwich Islands, while similar work was performed at Berlin and other points. The result was decidedly confirmatory.

At about the same period an American astronomer, Dr. S. C. Chandler, at Cambridge, Mass., became aware that a certain series of determinations of latitudes showed not only variations, but variations apparently obeying some more or less complicated law. While the discrepancies apparently meant that the Pole was shifting, he was unwilling, without further investigations, to commit himself to such a startling proposition. Accordingly, the matter was gone into in most minute detail, with the result that he has very clearly established the existence of two influences at work. At times these work together, shifting the Pole to a maximum distance from a mean position. At times they counteract each other, reducing the mutation to a very small minimum. The one influence has a yearly period, while the other has a period varying from twelve and one-half to fourteen and one-half months. Combined, they produce a cycle of about seven years.

The mutation of the Pole is now admitted, and the International Geodetic Association has been maintaining five or six stations where observers are engaged in determining the precise course of the moving Pole. These stations, together with one or two other observatories which have undertaken to co-operate, are scattered over the globe,—most of them, however, being in the northern hemisphere and within twelve seconds of a single parallel of latitude,— $38^{\circ} 8' N.$

Fig. 4 gives results of six years of observation. The curve indicates the movement of

the Pole. The mean position is at the center. The Pole has not occupied during this period this exact central position, however. The numbers scattered along the curve represent the years divided into tenths from 1899.9 to 1906.0. The amount of variation from the mean position may be found by using the numbers along the margins. These indicate deviations as measured by seconds of arc. To convert seconds into feet let it be noted that one second is approximately equal to 100 feet. It will thus be seen that the Pole has wandered as much as thirty or forty feet.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

JUAN Fernandez, in the Pacific Ocean, has long been identified, in the popular imagination, with Robinson Crusoe's island. This is because many writers have with reason associated Crusoe with Alexander Selkirk, and it is a matter of history that Selkirk passed five years of solitude on the island of Juan Fernandez, now a dependency of Chile. Since this island was the scene of the adventures that formed the basis of Defoe's masterpiece, it is not unnatural that it should be spoken of as "Robinson Crusoe's Island," and yet any attempt to reconcile its geographical position with that of the island as specifically defined in "The Life and Strange, Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," must result in utter confusion, for Defoe locates the scene of his hero's adventures "in an uninhabited island on the coast of America, near the mouth of the great river of Oronoque" [Orinoco],—obviously not in the Pacific Ocean, but on the other side of the South American continent, near its northern coast.

Writing on this subject in *Modern Language Notes* for March, Mr. Ralph O. Williams says:

If we consult Crusoe's story we find that he was a planter in the Brasils at the time he embarked for the coast of Guinea; that he went as supercargo to buy negroes for himself and other planters, and that after crossing the equator, while sailing in a northerly direction, the ship was struck by a hurricane, which drove her for twelve days.

"About the twelfth day," says Crusoe, "the weather abating a little, the master took an observation as well as he could and found . . . he was got upon the coast of Guiana, or the north part of Brazil, beyond the River Amazons,

toward that of the River Oronoque, commonly called the Great River. . . . Looking over the charts of the seacoast of America with him, we concluded there was no inhabited country for us to have recourse to [for repairs] till we came within the circle of the Caribbee Islands, and therefore resolved to stand away for Barbadoes."

But when in latitude 12 degrees and 18 minutes, another furious storm drove them westward, land was sighted, the ship struck sand, and the sea broke over her. All on board expected the ship to go to pieces immediately; the boat which they got into was swamped and upset by "a raging wave, mountain-like," and Crusoe was the only one who got ashore. His explorations later showed that he was on an uninhabited island.

Crusoe had seen on clear days from a hill on his island land that he thought was the continent, but which he found later were islands near the mouth of the Oronoque. While contriving means for going to the mainland, which he supposed these islands to be, Crusoe and his man Friday rescued Friday's father and a Spaniard from a party of savages who had brought them to Crusoe's island for a meal, and Crusoe learned from the Spaniard that there were Spaniards and Portuguese on Crusoe's supposed mainland who had been wrecked there in "a Spanish ship bound from the Rio de la Plata to the Havana."

The statements and quotations given above as to the course of the ship in which Crusoe was supercargo agree with an American reprint of "Robinson Crusoe." They have been verified by comparing them with the fourth edition of the first volume (London, 1719), and with the map in the fourth edition showing the ship's course.

It is clearly an error to speak of Juan Fernandez as "Robinson Crusoe's Island," save in the sense that Defoe probably got his inspiration for the story of Crusoe from Selkirk's solitary life on that island in the South Pacific. Crusoe's island itself existed only in Defoe's imagination.

THE AMERICAN LITERARY INVASION OF EUROPE.

THE first American story-teller to invade Europe was Washington Irving, who, nearly a century ago, began to write tales of rural England, "with a grace and insight surpassed by none of his British contemporaries." The quoted words are those of Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice, who contributes to the May *Bookman* a clever little summary of the American literary invasion of Europe. Illustrating Mr. Maurice's text is an interesting map, which we reproduce, drawn by Paul Wilstach. This map is admittedly incomplete,—it is "final only for the moment." The tide of American invasion is rising with every publishing season. Americans will continue, in increasing numbers, to write novels of European life and conditions. Following is a list presented by Mr. Maurice, sketching the "invasion," by country, author, and title of work:

IRELAND: Kate Douglas Wiggin, "Penelope"; Hermine Templeton, "Darby O'Gill".
SCOTLAND: Kate Douglas Wiggin, "Penelope."

WALES: Mark Twain, "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

ENGLAND, LONDON: H. B. Stow, "The Minister's Wooing"; Charles Major, "When Knighthood Was in Flower"; R. H. Davis, "The Lion and the Unicorn," "His Bad Angel," "In the Fog"; Lloyd Osbourne, "The Adventurer"; F. H. Burnett, "The Lady of Quality," "The Shuttle."

BATH: Booth Tarkington, "Monsieur Beaucaire"; Pyle.

DERBY-STAFFORD: Charles Major, "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."

WESTMORELAND: V. Kester, "John o' Jamestown."

WEST ENGLAND: F. H. Burnett, "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

LANCASHIRE: F. H. Burnett, "Lass o' Lowrie's," "Haworths."

SURREY: F. H. Burnett, "A Fair Barbarian."
GENERAL: Washington Irving, "The Sketch Book," "Bracebridge Hall"; Marion Crawford, "The Tale of a Lonely Parish"; Anne Warner, "Seeing England with Uncle John"; Amelie Rives, "Athelwold"; Lloyd Osbourne, "Baby Bullet."

FRANCE, PARIS: E. A. Poe, "The Murders of the Rue Morgue," "The Purloined Letter," "The Mystery of Marie Roget"; B. Tarkington, "The Beautiful Lady"; R. W. Chambers, "The Red Republic"; T. R. Sullivan, "Tom Sylvester"; B. W. Howard, "Aulnay Tower"; G. W. Carryl, "Zut and Other Stories"; C. Wells, "Patty in Paris"; O. Johnson, "In the Name of Liberty"; Julia Magruder, "The Princess Sonia"; Bertha Runkle, "The Helmet of Navarre"; M. R. S. Andrews, "Vive l'Empereur"; Weir Mitchell, "The Adventures of François"; B. E. Stevenson, "At Odds with the Regent."

BRETON COAST: Blanche W. Howard, "Guenn."

NICE: Burnett, "Short Stories."

ORLEANS: Mary H. Catherwood, "Story of Jean D'Arc"; Twain.

SOUTHERN FRANCE: T. A. Sauvier, "An Embassy to Provence."

GENERAL: Anne Warner, "Seeing France with Uncle John."

ITALY, ROME: Marion Crawford, "Saracinesca," "St. Ilario," "Don Orsino," "A Roman Singer," "Pietro Ghisleri"; Henry James, "Daisy Miller," "Roderick Hudson"; N. Hawthorne, "The Marble Faun"; W. W. Story, "Fianetta"; B. Tarkington, "His Own People"; W. S. Davis, "Friend of Caesar"; Irving Bacheller, "Vergilius"; Joaquin Miller, "The One Fair Woman"; Margaret Sherwood, "Daphne."

VENICE: M. Crawford, "Marietta"; J. F. Cooper, "Bravo"; F. H. Smith, "Gondola Days."

BOLOGNA: D. Osborne, "The Angels of Messer Ercole."

GENERAL: L. C. Hale, "A Motor Car Divorce"; H. B. Fuller, "The Chevalier of Pensié-Vani"; H. B. Stowe, "Agnes of Sorrento."

SICILY: M. Crawford, "Casa Braccio," "Taquisara," "Corleone."

SPAIN: W. Irving, "Legends of the Alhambra"; M. Crawford, "In the Palace of the King"; J. F. Cooper, "Mercedes of Castile."

SWITZERLAND: H. James, "Daisy Miller"; H. B. Fuller, "Chatelaine of La Trinité."

CORSICA: A. C. Gunter, "Mr. Barnes of New York."

BELGIUM: G. B. McCutcheon, "Castle Craneycrow."

HOLLAND: M. M. Dodge, "Hans Brinker"; W. D. Howells, "The Kentons"; B. E. Stevenson, "An Affair of State."

GERMANY: H. W. Longfellow, "Hyperion"; F. M. Crawford, "Greifenstein," "A Cigarette Maker's Romance"; R. H. Davis, "The Princess Aline."

AUSTRIA: F. M. Crawford, "The Witch of Prague."

NORWAY: H. E. Scudder, "Viking Bodleys"; H. H. Boyesen, "Gunnar," "Modern Vikings"; Paul du Chaillu, "Ivar the Viking."

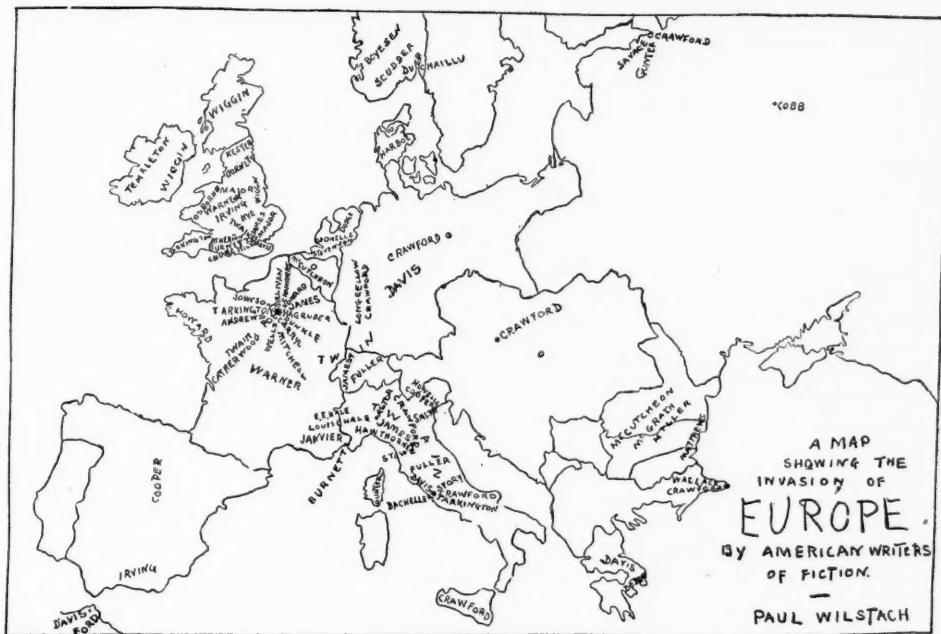
DENMARK: Paul Harboe, "The Son of Magnus."

RUSSIA: F. M. Crawford, "Paul Patoff"; A. C. Gunter, "That Frenchman"; R. H. Savage, "My Official Wife"; S. Cobb, "The Gunmaker of Moscow."

BALKANS: G. B. McCutcheon, "Graustark," "Beverly of Graustark"; H. McGrath, "The Puppet Crown"; E. D. Miller, "The Prince Goes Fishing."

TURKEY: Lew Wallace, "The Prince of India"; F. M. Crawford, "Arethusa," "Paul Patoff"; George Ade, "The Slim Princess"; Kenneth Brown, "The First Secretary"; Brander Matthews, "The Last Meeting."

GREECE: R. H. Davis, "The Princess Aline"; Anna B. Dodd, "On the Knees of the Gods."



THE AMERICAN LITERARY INVASION OF EUROPE.

Although not on European soil, says Mr. Maurice, in conclusion, Tangier is so close to Gibraltar that no one is likely to resent the invasion of the map by that little point of Africa in the extreme southwest. This

territory has been apportioned to Paul Leicester Ford for certain chapters of "The Story of an Untold Love," and to Richard Harding Davis for "The Exiles" and "The King's Jackal."

NITROGEN AND THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE HUMAN RACE.

THAT the earth may eventually cease to yield the requisite nourishment for the constantly increasing human race confronts us as a dire possibility. The prospect of a universal famine is not a mere figment of the imagination; and the efforts that are being made in our new century to enrich the soil by hitherto unknown means of supply will naturally arouse a widespread interest. Dr. Otto N. Witt, professor in the great Technological Institute at Charlottenburg, gives an interesting account in the *Berlin Woche* of what is at present being accomplished in the way of producing nitrates,—the life-giving aliment of plants,—and speaks of the possibility of their vastly increased future production. We reproduce some of the leading points of the article.

It has long been a familiar fact that the

nutriment withdrawn from the earth by the annual crops must be replaced by fertilizers.

But since Liebig's immortal efforts have taught us exactly what substances the plant absorbs from the earth we know also that by an abundant supply of those substances we can force it to yield an exuberant growth. This is the basis of modern agriculture,—the only thing which can enable us, within certain limits at least, to increase the habitability of the globe in corresponding measure with the increase of its inhabitants.

Of the substances absolutely essential to the plant, oxygen is omnipresent, and atmospheric precipitation furnishes, on the whole, sufficient water; the indispensable carbonic acid, too, is never lacking in the air.

Phosphates and potassic salts, absorbed from the earth by means of the roots, must be constantly replaced by manures in order to secure

lasting productivity; and Nature has granted an at least provisionally inexhaustible supply of certain necessary mineral substances. There remains nitrogen, that element which the plant absolutely needs for the structure of the protoplasm, of the substance that in every cell represents the actual seat of life.

The supply of nitrogen in the world is, in the fullest sense of the word, inexhaustible, for it constitutes four-fifths of the atmospheric air which envelops the earth. Unfortunately, however, plants for the most part are incapable of absorbing and utilizing nitrogen in the molecular form in which it appears in the atmosphere. All higher plants demand the nitrogen requisite for their existence in combination with oxygen in the shape of nitrates. Certain bacteria,—the nitrifying organisms found everywhere in the soil,—can, it is true, absorb nitrogen in combination with hydrogen as ammonia, they, on their part, converting it into nitrates. And putrefying matter, such as stable-manure, is valuable, since, again by the aid of bacteria, the nitrogen it contains is changed into ammonia, which the nitrifying organisms of the soil convert into nitrates that serve to nourish the higher plants. Thus life is generated from death by a wonderful process which we term the cycle of nitrogen.

But this cycle can only reproduce what was already in existence, even where no loss is involved in the process. An increase in the productive power of the earth is conceivable only if we can obtain ammonia or nitrates from sources that have nothing in common with the life actually flourishing upon our globe. This, too, is fortunately possible.

Ammonia is retained as a by-product of the gas industry and of saggars, and we obtain saltpeter from South America, where it is native to the soil. None of these sources is, however, inexhaustible, and in the case of the Chile saltpeter, in particular, its continued supply is quite doubtful. It would, therefore, be very valuable if we had additional sources of nitrogenous food for plants at our command.

The question, then, is directly forced upon us whether it may not be possible to unite the nitrogen and the oxygen which lie uncombined side by side in the atmospheric air, and thus create a really inexhaustible source for the nitrates which are so indispensable to the carrying out of intensive agriculture. This idea is the basis of the modern saltpeter problem. It is a daring one, but not beyond the bounds of possibility, and the beginnings of its realization constitute the first great technical achievement of the twentieth century.

The nitrogen of the air is inert, averse to all chemical reaction, but it is not as bad as its reputation. Like some people, it is roused to necessary action only after being properly warmed up. In other words, it reacts only at very high temperatures, such as were formerly not obtainable upon an industrial scale. One of the hottest technical constructions is the porcelain-kiln, whose working temperature is, roundly, 1500 degrees. At this white heat there is as yet no noticeable chemical union between the oxygen and the nitrogen of the air. Only in the electric flaming-arc, whose heat attains 3000 degrees, does a perceptible combustion of the nitrogen,—its union with the oxygen,—take place. The product of this process is nitric oxide, a gas no longer at all inert in entering into combinations, absorbing additional oxygen even at an ordinary temperature, changing, finally, if water, too, be present, into nitric acid, which, on its part, is capable of forming nitrates in conjunction with metals. On the other hand, nitric oxide is very sensitive to high temperatures; care must be taken that the temperature in which it is generated be retained but a small fraction of a second, that this be cooled in a like short space of time to a degree where the oxide will not again be disintegrated.

The fact itself that air in the electric flaming-arc yields nitric oxide was observed as early as the eighteenth century. The nineteenth century was unable to accomplish anything with this inheritance from the infancy of chemistry; it remained for our day to investigate it thoroughly and to originate means for producing the gas on a great scale and thus turning it to practical account. From the very outset the saltpeter problem has been vigorously pursued, and everywhere a feverish energy is directed to its solution.

A gigantic failure in America acted only as a spur to new efforts; in Switzerland, South Germany, Scandinavia, eager investigators are at work, giving us solutions where at least the factors that caused the failure in America are eliminated.

There are lands endowed by nature with an inexhaustible wealth of water-power, and but little adapted to the development of extensive and varied industries. These are the saltpeter countries of the future.

Norway, especially, is such a region, with its countless waterfalls, fed by the great seas of its vast plateaus, which rush tumbling down into wild gorges and find their way to the plain. Recognizing the fact that his country is the proper place to manufacture saltpeter, the well-known Norwegian engineer, S. Eyde, enlisted the interest of the influential and judicious industrial leaders of the central European manufacturing nations. French and German capital flowed willingly to the great new enterprises, and the management of the Baden factory did not hesitate to carry out on an industrial scale on Norwegian soil the results which they had arrived at in their laboratories.

THE NUTRITIVE CAPACITY OF EGGS.

WHEN a sick man complained that he had been forbidden to eat anything but eggs, the celebrated chemist, Fremy, answered: "As an egg is a chicken in process of formation, you are really on a meat diet." The egg is an azoted aliment of the first order. It is not a complete aliment; it does not contain hydrocarbonated substances, but eaten as it generally is, with a little bread, it is a general aliment of perfect digestibility. In an informational scientific article in the *Annales, Henri de Parville* says:

The normal hen's egg weighs sixty grams. Fifteen large eggs represent a weight of about two pounds. Seventeen medium eggs or twenty small ones weigh the same. The weight of the shell is 12 per cent. of the total weight, the white being 58 per cent. and the yolk 30 per cent. The constituent albumens of the yolk (especially the nucleins) are very richly phosphorated. So it may be said that the egg is a medicament. From the alimentary point of view the yolk represents the egg, less four grams of albumen. The nutritive power of an egg is equal to 150 grams of condensed milk, but, unlike milk, the egg contains no hydrocarbonated substances. According to Voit and Balland, a sixty-gram egg is equal in nutritive value to fifty grams of meat. From the economic point of view the cost of meat and eggs is the same. From the point of view of heat production a gram of albumen furnishes four calories, and a gram of fat furnishes nine calories. The white of an egg gives sixty-two calories, the total egg eighty calories. Generally speaking, eggs are easily and quickly digested. The mean time of their sojourn in the stomach is from one hour to two hours, in most cases the minimum time required by food in traversing the stomach. Eggs have very little residue and they

excite the intestinal contractions but little. The manner of cooking an egg is of great importance. An immersion in boiling water one minute barely coagulates the outer part of the white; a two minutes' immersion coagulates the external half, and three minutes' immersion cooks the egg all through. An egg is cooked to perfection when it has been in boiling or very hot water three minutes.

Martinet, the authority on eggs, thinks that the water should be salted before the egg is put in it, and that the egg should be put in when the water is boiling. He advises taking the dish containing the boiling water from the fire as soon as the egg is put in, and leaving the egg in it for three minutes. Cooked in that way the egg preserves all unctuous savor, while it is very light and digestible. A medium-sized egg should be put in boiling water and allowed to stand two and a half minutes, but three minutes should be given to large eggs. Martinet thinks that an egg thus cooked is as digestible as a raw one.

The raw egg misses the beneficial action of mastication; the stomachic action is different. The properly boiled egg is eaten; the improperly cooked one is swallowed, not eaten. Hard-boiled eggs remain in the stomach at least between two and three hours. Dyspeptics find them difficult to digest. Munck and Ewald, who experimented by plunging them in artificial gastric juice, found them easier to digest when cut in thin slices. The important point to be remembered in cooking eggs is that the albumen should not be coagulated. Butter and oil make eggs less digestible, but add to their nutritive power.

RESTORATION OF LOST PARTS IN ANIMALS.

THE custom among many of the lower animals of replacing portions of the body, such as legs, tails, eyes, or heads, even, that may become lost in the vicissitudes of everyday life, by the effective and convenient method of growing new ones, has excited both interest and admiration. Such a steadfast maintenance of the corporeal entity in spite of apparently overwhelming losses commands respect in itself, but there is a further interest in the nature of the process of regeneration,—why certain parts can be regenerated while others cannot, or why the same parts can be restored in one animal and not in another, with many other questions.

The last number of Roux's *Archiv für Entwickelungsmechanik der Organismen* is

devoted, for the most part, to the account of a series of experiments performed by different investigators to determine the possibilities of regeneration in various kinds of animals, as well as to attempt to discover some general laws governing the process.

Among the experiments were some made upon the lungs of different species of frogs and salamanders to find out if the organs could be regenerated after they had been removed. The results were positive and showed that the lungs can be replaced after either partial or complete removal.

It has been said that internal organs do not regenerate because, sheltered as they are by the surrounding organs, they are less liable to injury, and consequently the power of

regeneration has been lost through disuse; but the experiments prove conclusively that the lungs, at least, can be replaced, and they suggest a different explanation, to the effect that the power of regeneration varies according to the age of the animal, a young animal regenerating lost parts more easily than an old one; that regeneration also depends upon the phylogenetic age of the animal, and upon whether the organ itself is simple or highly specialized; the more simple it is the more easily replaced.

In the snail a pair of tentacles, each bearing an eye, serve as the means of communication between the snail's inner consciousness and the external world. These organs were restored, eye and all, within three weeks after total or partial extirpation, although the eye was not perfect, and there was an additional band of visual elements extending from the eye to the base of the tentacle.

The caudal horn of the silkworm was removed from young larvae only three days old, and those that did not die as a result of the operation grew new caudal horns

somewhat smaller than the normal size. River crabs had their antennæ wholly or partially cut off and their claws caught in such a way that they threw their legs off of their own volition, as they usually do when trying to make an escape.

These organs are usually replaced in the crab, the power of restoration serving as a great safeguard to preserve the species from utter destruction by the attacks of numerous enemies.

The injuries inflicted in the experiments seemed to act as a stimulus to the vital activities and accelerated the rate of growth, as shown by the more frequent occurrence of moulting. Occasionally the animal outdoes itself in the matter of repairing the loss, and produces an over-developed organ in place of the old one.

There seems to be a general, primary power of regeneration in simple organisms that is gradually lost by animals higher up in the scale, and the loss of the power is in direct proportion to the increase in complexity of organization.

THE NEED OF LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND.

OUR British cousins are wont from time to time to indulge in criticism of American law and its practice; but, according to "Ignotus," in a recent issue of the *Westminster Review*, they will do well to set their own house in order.

The remarks of this writer dispel some illusions with regard to English law and lawyers. For instance, it has been generally reckoned as one of the chief privileges of the British citizen that no man was so low as not to be within the law's protection; but it is pointed out, in the article under consideration, that the eminent Bentham, himself a student of law, and son and grandson of an attorney, held that

ninety-nine men out of a hundred are thus low. Every man is who has not five-and-twenty pounds to five-and-twenty times five-and-twenty pounds to sport with, in order to take his chance of justice. I say *chance*, remembering how great a chance it is that, although his right be as clear as the sun at noon, he loses it by a quibble. And this is the game a man has to play again and again, as often as he is involved in a dispute, or suffers an injury. Whence comes this? From extortion, monopoly, useless formalities, law gibberish, and law taxes. Half the law is called statute law, and is made by Parliament. The other half is called common law, and is made,—how do you think? By the judges without King,

Parliament, or people. How should lawyers but be fond of this brat of their own begetting? Or how should they bear to part with it? It carries in its hand a rule of wax, which they twist about as they please; a hook to lead the people by the nose, and a pair of shears to fleece them withal.

As regards the uncertainty of the law, the resident in the British Isles is said to be worse off than the native of any other country in western Europe. This is due to the fact that so many contradictory decisions govern every point in common law,—decisions which derive their authority from their antiquity alone.

The writer in the *Westminster Review* directs attention to the gross anomaly that third parties to a contract, however important their interests are, cannot sue; and he goes on to show very conclusively how disastrously this results in regard to the making of wills. If a careless or incompetent lawyer makes a blunder whereby his client, the beneficiary, sustains a loss, the latter has positively no redress, and the offender goes scot-free. A recent case is cited to illustrate this remarkable condition of the law:

A will was drawn up by an eminent firm of solicitors and brought to the residence of the

testatrix for signature; it was duly signed, and then the solicitor, a partner in the firm, requested the husband of one of the principal beneficiaries to witness the signature, which he did; as second witness the solicitor, also a beneficiary, attested the signature himself! . . . The solicitor's attestation invalidated his own bequest, and the husband's that of the wife, who has consequently suffered a grievous loss without possibility of redress.

Under the present system in England a solicitor may not address the court in an important case. He must employ a barrister, and if the latter fails to appear in court, or should he settle the case without his client's consent, the litigant, who may have paid enormous fees, has no redress whatever.

Another abuse in the practice of the law, and one that is continually on the increase, is the number of references to counsel for opinions on points which should be within the knowledge of the solicitor himself.

As regards the members of the legal profession themselves, "Ignotus," while paying a high tribute to the large body of barristers, makes the startling assertion that the practice of the law "has a markedly demoralizing effect on men of weak moral fiber, and is, indeed, without ennobling influence on any but the highest types." Within the past few years 200 solicitors have been struck off the roll, and it is well known that many of them

are in positions in solicitors' offices in the city of London, where they watch any change in the Companies' Acts in order to suggest safe methods of evasion. In this way the public is fleeced in large sums.

One of the chief causes of ridicule in the administration of the law, as well as of enormous expense to litigants, is the number of reversals of decisions; and this, it is claimed in the article quoted, is largely due to the fact that in England the judges are too frequently raised to the bench, not for their judicial ability, but for purely political reasons.

"Ignotus" holds that legal abuses are adding considerably to the ranks of the Socialists. He has attended a course of Socialist lectures, and he gives it as his opinion that

the ablest speakers are dealing more and more effectively with the expense and uncertainty of the law; its delay, its jargon, its circumlocution, the undue preponderance of lawyers in Parliament . . . the extraordinary frequency of defalcations by solicitors, the crowds of idle barristers, "the most dangerous of all our parasites, a combination of sophist and hired assassin, ready to argue for the release of the greatest ruffian or to blacken the fairest reputation for a fee."

He candidly admits his belief that Socialism "would undoubtedly find a short way" to remedy many of the evils which center round the practice of the law.

WHAT PORTUGAL'S COLONIES MIGHT BE.

IN the modern rush for colonial possessions and enthusiasm for successful colonial administration little Portugal occupies a unique position. On the one hand, without having to exert herself at all, Portugal already owns colonial possessions which in proportion to the size of the mother country are very considerable, and which have great possibilities in them for commercial value. On the other hand, she has underestimated, neglected, and mismanaged these colonies until their condition is, from some points of view, worse than if she were acquiring perfectly new and uncivilized regions; and, as all the world knows, home politics in Portugal is not so settled and peaceful that she can turn her undivided attention to the development of the great value lying latent in these colonies.

A periodical published in Lisbon, under the title of *Portugal em África*, is agitating the question of Portuguese colonial policy, and the following condensation of two arti-

cles published in its pages gives one some idea of what the problem is. Timor, half of an island in the Maluccas, near to Java, is the subject of one of the articles.

It has been in the possession of Portugal for four centuries, having been discovered and annexed by missionaries accompanying the expedition of Alfonso and Albequerque to the East Indies. For nearly all of these four centuries the only civilizing force in the island has been given by the successors to those first missionaries, and what improvement in the state of the people is observable is due to the efforts of the priests. As late as 1894 the island was in a state of rebellion, and it was dangerous so much as to cross a street in Dilly (the principal town of the colony), but now the place is completely pacified and, with innumerable natural resources, lies ready for colonization. The people are docile and mild by nature and only cruel and vindictive when humiliated or persecuted. Vigorous measures should be taken by the authorities to encourage agriculture among the natives, says the writer of the article in question, first among which should be the distribution of land to them; and larger tracts of land should be offered to Portuguese immigrants.

Precautions should be taken also against fires getting into the forests of valuable wood. A campaign against malarial fever should be instituted, by means of drainage, crude petroleum, and other well-known preventatives of mosquitoes, which are a great pest in Timor. They are, however, the only "wild animals" to be feared. The native horses have excellent qualities, and there is a great abundance of both buffaloes and oxen. The flora is rich and varied, and the climate is such that the introduction of coffee, cocoa, and cotton would be highly profitable. Grains of gold are found in the rivers, and there is copper in the mountains, as well as both iron and tin. As an example of the utter neglect of the natural resources of Timor it is stated that there are large quantities of pearl-bearing oysters in the waters near the island, but that these are, for what reason nobody knows, never fished. All along the coast there is an abundance of crude petroleum and natural gas, the latter being used by the natives for illumination. In short, with only a little care and judicious development there seems to be no reason why Timor should not be to Portugal what Java is to Holland.

Although the brightness of this picture lies entirely in the future, it seems very bright indeed compared with the disheartened complaint of maladministration in Angola, which fills another article.

It seems that this rich African colony is passing through a serious crisis, both economically

and financially. The accumulation of ever-increasing deficits and the absorption of all the resources in useless military operations seem to be the main causes of the trouble, which has for result the paralyzing of what commercial activity there was before, and the suspension of such important undertakings as the construction of new railways. The deficits have increased steadily for five or six years, until they are now actually more than half the total income of the colony. *Portugal em África* says vehemently that it is impossible to remedy this state of things by imposing higher rates on the taxpayers of Angola, who are already staggering under more than they can carry. The real remedy is to cut down the extravagant military operations, which at present cost more than half the income of Angola, and to organize the business administration of the province on a less lavish base than that now occupied by it, which is quite incompatible with a colony which has yet to make its fortune, like Angola.

The writer of the article goes on to state that the root of the matter is Portugal's profound indifference to her colonies. She does not realize that they could become of great value to her. "In vain is it pointed out that well-administered colonies of other nations are always profitable to the mother country. Portugal remains convinced that hers are a burden and nothing else to her."

STATE INTERVENTION IN LABOR WARS.

WHEN Mr. Dooley was discussing the strike question with his friend Hennessey the latter remarked that labor and capital "ought to get together." "How cud they get anny closer together thin their prisint clinch?" answered Mr. Dooley. "They're so close together now that those that ar-re between them ar-re crushed to death." It is the neutrals in labor warfare,—"those that ar-re between them," in Mr. Dooley's phraseology,—who are subjected to all the inconveniences of the cessation of industry, and, when the war is over, the cost of it is often made a charge upon them in the higher prices of goods and services.

A trolley strike comes on; the public walks. The telegraphers walk out; all commercial transactions, the dissemination of news and intelligence, are paralyzed. The garbage collectors in a great city cease their rounds; a vast community is instantly threatened with epidemics of disease from the filthy conditions that everywhere arise. . . . The great anthracite coal industry is brought to a stop by a strike of the miners; millions of people spend the winter shivering over foul oil-stoves and treacherous gas-heaters. The associated cab-drivers present

an ultimatum; and it becomes impossible for a few days to bury the dead. . . . Ethically considered, the right to strike is a right to injure and perhaps destroy the entire productivity and happiness of people whose claims to consideration should not be ignored.

Thus writes Mr. Waldo L. Cook in the *International Journal of Ethics*, under the heading "Wars and Labor Wars." Mr. Cook designates strikes by the term "labor wars," for, as he says, war has been defined as "a collision of interests" and "the state of those contending by force"; and strikes are that and nothing else.

The state, in legalizing strikes, virtually recognized the industrial classes as belligerents; and Mr. Cook throughout his article shows the parallels and differences between wars and labor wars. War itself as an ancient right "has come down to us with aristocratic respectability and romantic glamor"; but the labor war "represents a very recent ascent from the pit of industrial slavery." Not until 1795 could an English workman legally seek work outside of his own parish; and down to 1779 in Scotland

miners were literally sold as part of the plant. In the nineteenth century some Philadelphia shoemakers who compelled others to quit work in order to secure higher wages were convicted of a criminal conspiracy.

In war physical violence is resorted to with full legal sanction; in labor wars physical violence in any form is legally prohibited, and strikers are even restricted in the use of boycotts, threats, intimidation, and so forth.

The law having placed strikers in a legal belligerent status, it is evident that they must be under the most tremendous incentive to resort to violent methods to attain their ends.

The temptations to strikers may be appreciated the more easily if we consider the lynching of negroes and homicide under the sanction of the unwritten law. . . . If good citizens can approve of lynchings, if judges and governors can publicly applaud murders in defense of a woman's honor, if the average moral sentiment of great civilized nations can glory in the organized massacres of the battlefield, why should any one be surprised to find whole battalions of strikers who sincerely regard violent acts in labor wars as justifiable measures?

Pursuing the parallel between wars and labor wars, Mr. Cook points to the fact that the nations, in deference to humanitarian conceptions, have for centuries been placing restrictions upon the military methods of contending forces. "The rights of belligerents have been steadily cut down and narrowed, while the rights of neutrals and the rights of humanity have steadily risen in the scale."

The right to wage war to-day does not imply the same degree of license to burn, plunder, ravish, and massacre as it did centuries ago. . . . The entire garrison of a fortified town that refuses to surrender on demand is not in our time put to the sword. . . . Captured soldiers are not made into slaves. . . . Even private property is now much more respected than formerly, and on land is not taken without compensation by an invading army.

As a notable illustration of this restrictive process upon war the last Hague Peace Conference is cited. That conference regulated rights to lay submarine mines and to bombard towns from the sea; it also dealt with the treatment of captured crews and the transformation of merchant vessels into warships.

All this was in response to the imperative demands of civilization. By analogy, what the international conscience and neutral interests have done in the regulation of armies and navies the state should do for the regulation of labor wars.

The community as a whole may step in between industrial belligerents and require such restrictions upon their respective rights as the interests of society seem to dictate. It is not necessary to inquire to what extent this restrictive process should go, except to point out that, of course, labor's power of self-protection must be preserved, in so far as such power may be necessary under the wage system to prevent labor from sliding back into its old-time condition of semi-slavery.

Protected as it is by universal suffrage, labor cannot reasonably complain if the state intervenes to restrict labor wars within limits which society can tolerate without injury to its moral and economic interests.

How far the courts should go in applying to strikes and boycotts the arbitrary judicial power of injunction is a grave question; more promising is the tendency toward arbitration and the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes.

President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, December 4, 1907, recommended the creation of "machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient magnitude . . . to warrant the federal Government in taking action,"—exactly the sort of regulation that was asked at The Hague for international wars.

The ideal way to abolish war is to obliterate possible belligerents by merging all the nations into a single world-state. Likewise, the ideal way to abolish labor wars is to obliterate possible belligerents by socializing industry through the elimination of the wage system and of industrial classes. In short, a form of socialism would be the outcome in the one case, as the world-state dreamed of by Dante would be in the other. But these ideals are too remote. It may be, as Emerson said of the immortality of the soul, they are "too good to be believed." Meanwhile, each generation has its special work to do, and the work of ours and of the succeeding one, so far as wars and labor wars are concerned, is to minimize their destructiveness and waste, and to repair the moral damage they inflict upon us.

LEADING FINANCIAL ARTICLES.

THE USE OF SPECULATION.

BILLS are pending in State legislatures and in the Congress at Washington which, if enforced, would practically extinguish speculation as it exists on the exchanges to-day.

These bills reflect the theories of speculation held by two classes of people. The first class think "easy money" can be made in odd moments by speculating. Many of them keep trying to win; most of them lose.

The second class, appalled at the financial and moral disasters of the first, and perhaps recruited partially from it, declare that speculation is "gambling." They want it wiped off the face of the earth.

To judge from letters received by the publishers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, each class is numerous and includes many men and women of intelligence and sincerity. Perhaps, indeed, these two views represent the opinions of most Americans who have not come in direct contact with speculation, and of many who have. Little educational matter for the public at large has been written on this subject. It offers one of the most delicate and involved fields for discussion. But a brief examination will show clearly that the two common beliefs mentioned above should be much modified.

In the first place, the professional speculator's profits are not "easy" by any means. Profound study, brilliant shrewdness, constant application, and adequate financial backing are usually possessed or commanded by those who profit through the use of the machinery of speculation. And when the average man, who cannot combine the necessary knowledge, ability, opportunity and means, attempts to pervert this machinery to his own profit, he may be expected to lose his money. The widespread damage of this error will be described in another article, entitled "The Abuse of Speculation."

In the second place, the professional speculator's business cannot be termed "gambling." It performs a unique service to conservative business men and investors. Without question it brings grave evils in its train. But that even worse evils would follow upon the entire suppression of specula-

tion is the opinion of disinterested students. Their reasoning should interest even those who have made up their minds on the subject.

SHIFTING THE RISK.

The great use of speculation lies in the opportunity it offers many investors and men in commercial pursuits to shift their risks. Henry Crosby Emery, professor of political economy in Yale University, discusses this in the *Journal of Accountancy*.

He explains the essential difference between gambling and speculation. The first is the betting of money upon a risk artificially created; the second is the assumption of a risk inevitable to the conduct of modern business.

Somebody must take that risk. It is better for the conservative merchant or producer or consumer or investor that the professional speculator should take it. Though the latter's profit be sometimes large, nevertheless it will have been earned.

SHORT SALES AND MARGINS.

Precisely how the speculator carries other people's risks appears from an examination of his main methods—selling "short" and trading on a "margin." When a speculator believes that a stock or commodity is going to drop in price, he can sell it "short" for future delivery. Thus he contracts to deliver a certain quantity of it, to a certain buyer, hoping to buy the actual article later on at a lower price in completion of his contract. When the speculator believes that a stock or commodity is going to rise in price, he can buy a quantity of it on a "margin" or installment, thus paying only a portion of the price, perhaps as little as 10 per cent. In this way a given amount of capital enables the speculator to handle ten times as large a volume of business. The "short" seller likewise may have deposited only a portion of the value of the article which he has sold short.

At these two operations the pending legislation is largely aimed. To cripple or prohibit them would be practically to suppress

"free" speculation on American exchanges.

But certainly there is nothing intrinsically wrong in selling "short" or trading on a "margin." A contractor who engages to build a house at a certain price may often be selling that house "short" for future delivery. A merchant who borrows money on a bill of goods which he hopes to retail at a higher price than it cost him is certainly trading on a "margin." Many well-informed people think that such operations on the exchanges bring disaster only through their perversions. Certainly, without them and the free speculation which they make possible, the conservative man in many a line of business would lose the chance to shift his risk to some speculator.

BENEFIT TO THE MILLER AND THE FARMER.

Take, for instance, a miller: "In the old days," says Professor Emery, "he bought his wheat, made his flour, and then sold it at such a profit as he might secure. This was a very risky business, since the price of wheat might rise or fall by a large amount between the time of its purchase and the sale of the flour. To-day practically all regular wheat merchants and millers hedge against any such risks by making counter-sales or purchases in the speculative market."

When a miller buys wheat to turn into flour he promptly sells short on the Exchange to a speculator, and when he sells his flour he covers his short line. As a result he is unaffected by the price fluctuations in the world-market. Whether the price in the world-market goes up or down, what he makes on one transaction he loses on the other, and he is thereby enabled to do a genuinely conservative business and secure the ordinary profits of the manufacturer. This is true, in lesser measure, wherever there is a speculative market for any article of commerce. Wherever there are men who are always willing to take the chance of buying the article or selling the article, the position of those who do not wish to take chances is made just so much easier. They can at any moment *shift the risk*.

That this has been a great advantage to the farmer no person who knows anything about the facts can possibly doubt. In the old days a dealer would not think of buying wheat from the farmer at anything like the price at which he could sell it, less the cost of transportation. He had to allow a large margin for the risk of falling prices, and ordinarily would offer the farmer from 5 cents to 10 cents a bushel under the ruling price in the central markets. At the present time, since he can at once make a hedging sale by telegraph on the Chicago Board of Trade, the dealer will buy the farmer's wheat on a margin of 1 cent on a bushel or less. The difference between these two margins redounds to the benefit of the farmer.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE HELPS INVESTORS.

Just as the producer, the merchant, and the consumer profit through the free speculation of the cotton, wheat, produce, and other commodity markets, so the permanent investor benefits by the free speculation on the stock and bond exchanges. Professor Emery writes:

If there were no organized market for securities in which men were constantly buying and selling, in the effort to take every advantage of the fluctuations, many men would have to make a large part of their investments in complete ignorance of the nature of the enterprise in which they were investing. It may be said that they do this to-day, which is true enough in the sense that the average small investor in railroad or industrial securities knows nothing about the business, or the possibilities of dividends, from any knowledge of his own. What he does know, however, is that a large body of shrewd and capable men, on the lookout for any change in industrial conditions, have by their purchases and sales registered a price which represents the market opinion as to the value of that security. He therefore can buy it with a fair degree of confidence. Furthermore, the slightest change in the conditions of the company in question will be reflected by a change in the price of the security. If the market is continuous,—and no market for securities can be continuous except a speculative market,—he has the opportunity to change his investment at any moment and always at the market price, which reflects the opinion of the moment.

Not only does a free speculative stock market assist the conservative investor in buying; it is of the greatest service to him when he wishes to sell. R. H. Towner, in *Moody's Magazine*, shows that the "marketability" of a stock or bond depends upon how many people the holder can find willing to buy stocks and bonds at any given moment.

Now it must be admitted without question that a market containing 10,000 men actuated by mixed motives is a bigger and broader market to sell on than one composed of only 500 men with but one motive. In other words, you can sell more stocks or other securities, on a given day, to 500 investors plus 9500 traders (or professional speculators) than you could have sold, on the same day, to the 500 investors alone. This is patent and no time will be wasted in proving it. Here, then, is another service which the trader renders to the investor. He makes a market on which the investor can sell, when necessity arises, without sacrificing his securities as he must in a smaller market.

Those who oppose organized speculation say that it affords opportunity for wealthy men to manipulate prices. Without doubt, powerful operators have often temporarily depressed the price of a security, thereby

frightening the timid investors out, and enabling themselves to secure control of a property at a low price. And many sudden price-rises have been engineered in worthless stocks to attract public buying. But both species of fraud are largely the investor's own fault, after all. Neither would be possible on a large scale if he would inquire as closely as possible into the earning power behind what he is buying,—instead of giving way to emotions of fear or excited greed.

Moreover, it seems difficult to prove that such manipulation would not be worse in a limited than in a free market. Professor Emery finds that "on the whole the argument

is in favor of those who believe that speculation tends to *lessen* the extremes of variation."

Certainly the worst cases of highly inflated values, as also of complete collapses, have come in the case of securities not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. In this connection valuable testimony comes from Germany. The act of 1896 forbade all sales for future delivery in the matter of mining and industrial securities. The government itself, in its explanation of the bill introduced last November to repeal this prohibition, stated as their reason for doing so the fact that *the prohibition had entirely failed in its purpose and had led to even more speculative fluctuations than had occurred before.*

THE ABUSE OF SPECULATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Governor Hughes of New York have requested their respective legislative bodies for commissions to report on speculative abuses. It is probable that these servants of the public will be able to find no abuses of speculation as grave as those brought about by the public itself.

The very farmer, merchant, or investor who profits by legitimate use of the machinery of speculation usually comes to grief when he perverts it—when he employs the exchanges, not in order to shift his own risks, and thereby stick closer to his own business, but in order to assume the risks of other people.

It is the frequently expressed opinion of conservative bankers, journalists, and others who have disinterestedly observed Wall Street for many years, that the average outsider who speculates on a margin may be counted on to lose. The larger his winnings at first, the heavier his net final loss will probably be.

Such a result seems perfectly just. Here is an amateur working "part time" at the most strenuous business on earth, in competition with men who keep scheming over it nights and Sundays. Even if they possess no greater acumen or financial resources, their chances are evidently greater than the outsider's.

But most of the amateur speculators are far from possessing ability and money equal to their opponents'. The man or woman with \$5000 or \$10,000 to spare, engaged in affairs which have nothing to do with Wall Street, has practically no chance "in the market."

The scope of such operations is too narrow. With \$10,000 total capital, no sensible man would think of "writing" a \$10,000 insurance policy on the life of a friend. He would see clearly the difference between his position in doing so and that of a life insurance company with millions of capital and an enormous business, enabling the company to average the risk on his friend's life along with thousands of similar policies.

Yet our would-be speculator will often put his entire capital up on a single "risk" in stocks or wheat or cotton. What wonder that he and a multitude like him are wiped off the financial map every year by the wealthy men whose risks are averaged between scores and hundreds of different propositions!

INCREASING THE MARGIN.

One of the most promising measures suggested to prevent the abuse of speculation concerns the size of margin. In many cases this deposit with the broker represents most or all of the customer's cash resources. When the broker offers the customer credit to the extent of perhaps ten or fifteen times the amount of this margin, the danger to the man of speculative temperament is evident.

Here enters a phase of human psychology well known to those who have studied the habits of gamblers. The man who is taking risks so far beyond his knowledge, ability, or cash resources cannot be called a speculator. The effect upon himself is the effect of gambling. The more he wins, the more fascinating becomes the game which he plays.

He increases his stakes by lessening his margin. Every time this happens he runs greater danger of loss by some merely temporary fluctuation of the market, in addition to the danger he always runs that he has guessed wrong concerning its permanent movement. There can be only one end to this sort of thing—the gambler's financial crash.

This danger would be lessened if the universal rule were adopted among the important exchanges that no margin should be accepted for the purchase or sale of securities for less than (let us say) 20 per cent. of the total face value. In other words, the broker would be extending credit to the customer only to the extent of five times the actual cash in hand.

The common sense and desirability of such a rule is emphasized by the fact that many conservative and old-established brokerage houses follow out exactly such a policy. Such firms will not buy securities at all for a stranger, except for cash in full. And when a new customer has been properly introduced, and has demonstrated that his resources are sufficient to warrant his trading to the extent of 100 shares or 1000 shares, as the case may be, he is requested to keep constantly at the broker's office a margin of 20 per cent.—sometimes as much as 30 per cent.

REFORM FROM THE INSIDE.

Whether legislation can succeed in enforcing these or other reforms is a matter of

discussion. J. S. Bache, a banker and broker of long experience, writes in the *Saturday Evening Post*: "There are some methods in speculation as it now exists in Wall Street which need revision, but I do not believe that legislation can protect to any extent against such methods."

The effort made in Germany to improve speculative conditions by law, which proved a failure, included an attempt to limit marginal operations. Professor Emery, of Yale, reviews this feature of the German law, and concludes that it would give even less satisfaction in this country. He writes:

From a study of the effects of speculation, and the effects of all suggested methods of controlling it, the conclusion is almost irresistible that legitimate and illegitimate transactions are so closely bound together, and the whole business of speculation is so closely connected with the interests of actual commerce, that any interference with the delicate machinery by the blundering fingers of the law will diminish the beneficial elements of speculation without effectually diminishing its evils. The recent suggestion of Governor Hughes that we should "ascertain the manner in which illegitimate transactions may be prevented and legitimate business safeguarded" is not so simple as it sounds.

It may at least be hoped, however, that a more public-spirited standard may be gradually adopted by the fraternity of brokers, and that those who consciously allow customers to plunge beyond their means and to run the dreadful risks of bankruptcy and embezzlement will be so ostracized by their fellows that the practice will be restricted from the inability to find men to carry out transactions of this kind.

EXTRA INCOME FROM EQUIPMENT BONDS.

MANY investors are missing a chance for higher income, because they purchase bonds containing unnecessary virtues. A good example is furnished by the situation with railroad-equipment bonds.

The three qualities that most affect the price of a bond are: its safety, the length of time before it is due, and the readiness with which it may be sold. When all three of these qualities are present in high degree, the bond sells for a high price, such as to yield not over 4 per cent. Such a bond is nearly as good as money. Therefore it fetches a price which returns the purchaser not much more than the pure interest rate on the money itself.

Now, regarding the first quality,—security of principal,—the average reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS should not seek to com-

promise. But many bondholders are paying for high qualities of long time and ready market when both are unnecessary.

Such investors should consider carefully the nature of the railroad equipment bond. Its security is unique and higher than that of many a first-mortgage railroad bond. Yet, on account of the short term of the railroad-equipment bond,—rarely more than ten years,—and the limited market for it, especially in the case of those issues of small amount, it can be bought to bring the investor from 5 to 7 per cent. on his money, as against the 4 to 5 per cent. of the first-mortgage bond.

A RECORD OF SAFETY.

The actual record of safety for equipment bonds is astonishing. In *Success*, Charles

Lee Scovil writes: "The statement emanates from reliable sources that a careful search has failed to reveal a single case of loss to the holders of such securities, either as to interest or principal. Other recognized authorities claim that during the depression of 1893 and 1894, when railroads aggregating of 98,000 miles went into the hands of receivers, the outstanding equipment obligations, amounting to approximately \$60,000,000, were paid in full, except that, in some few cases, holders of equipment bonds were offered in exchange securities which afterward sold at prices in excess of the original cost to them of their equipment bonds. On the other hand, many of the first-mortgage bond issues of the same railroads were reduced in interest rate or value."

SECURITY THAT IS DEFINITE.

The striking features of strength with railroad-equipment bonds are as follows: they are secured by a direct lien on specified engines and cars, which a railroad has got to have to do business; and they must be paid off in installments, so much every year, out of the direct earnings of the railroad, before any stock dividends can be paid.

Now compare the position of the holder of an equipment bond with that of a holder of the ordinary "mortgage" bond. The latter would seem to have a powerful claim upon the railroad through his direct lien upon its franchises, right of way, track, real estate, buildings, etc. All this, however, may be rather tremendous and vague. In receiverships, the courts find it no simple matter to determine how much should be apportioned to the "first-mortgage" bonds, how much to the "second," "third," "refunding," "consolidated," etc.

But "equipment" is something definite. The holder of a \$1000 equipment bond knows that he actually owns one of a certain lot of cabooses, or about one-fifth of one of a certain number of baggage cars, or one-sixteenth of one of a certain lot of freight locomotives, which car or locomotive remains pledged with a trustee until the railroad has paid off the last installment of the issue of which his \$1000 bond is a part.

The means by which these provisions are carried out are thus described by "Financier," in the *North American Review*: "The road will usually pay to the company manufacturing the equipment from 10 to 25 per cent. of the cost, and it issues its notes, secured by the equipment, for the balance of the purchase price."

The title to the equipment is usually held by a trust company as trustee for the note-holders. The indenture under which the notes are issued provides that the road which puts out the notes may use the equipment, but that a brass plate shall be conspicuously placed on each car or locomotive stating that the trust company is the owner. As long as the road promptly pays the interest on the notes, as well as the principal of the ones which fall due every year, it may continue to use the equipment. The road must further keep the equipment insured and in good repair. It must replace any of the rolling-stock destroyed. Although a certain proportion of the issue is paid off annually, all of the equipment usually remains subject to the lien of the unmatured notes. While the rolling-stock will depreciate somewhat from year to year, the amount of notes outstanding against it is constantly decreasing, and, if the issue is properly protected, the value of the equipment is always in excess of the amount of notes unredeemed.

Before purchasing an equipment note, the investor should make absolutely sure that he does not need the qualities of long time and marketability which these notes lack. But if he is confident that he will need his money again within two or five or ten years, as the case may be, and if his circumstances are such that he is prepared for some delay should he unexpectedly wish to market his bonds in the meanwhile, then there is no reason why he should not consult with his bankers, discover just the kind of equipment bond he needs, and reap his reward of a higher rate of income.

Of course, it must not be thought that all such securities are "slow sellers." Bonds from some of the larger issues,—those of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 or more,—are handled every day on the "Street," although few are listed on the Stock Exchange. But the specially high rates of interest are found with the smaller issues, covering perhaps \$1,000,000 or less. To find a buyer at a satisfactory price for such bonds, of course, may take some time.

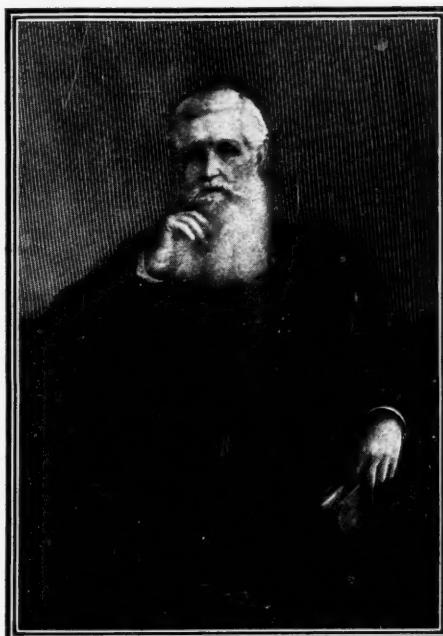
THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

“YOU have both written the history of your country and made yourself a part of it." Thus wrote Robert C. Winthrop to George Bancroft on his ninetieth birthday. This terse summary of Bancroft's career was eminently truthful. America has never had an historian who took so active and consequential a part in public affairs as did Bancroft. The two-volume biography by M. A. De Wolfe Howe (Scribners), which comes from the press after an interval of seventeen years since the historian's death, is full of instances of the valuable public service that Bancroft rendered in his long life. By way of recalling a few landmarks in that remarkable career we may note that the second war with Great Britain took place while Bancroft was a student at Harvard, that he was Polk's Secretary of the Navy during our brief war with Mexico, that Lincoln made him a confidential adviser in our Civil War, and that as American Minister at Berlin Bancroft witnessed the achievement of German unity and the Franco-Prussian War. The service for which he probably will be longest remembered was the establishment of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis during his administration of the Navy Department. No American ever had a greater number of influential and interesting friends, both at home and abroad, comprising even the second and third generations. As a student in Germany, in the second decade of the nineteenth century, Bancroft was the friend of Goethe, and when he died in the city of Washington, in 1891, he was the one private citizen who ranked with the highest officials of the Government in all public functions and was known and respected by statesmen of high and low degree of all political faiths. His "Life and Letters" give interesting revelations of all the prominent personalities with whom at one time or another he had come in contact.

An excellent study of Stephen A. Douglas has come from the pen of Prof. Allen Johnson, of Bowdoin College (Macmillan). To the few living contemporaries of Douglas in the days of his prime it must seem a strange commentary on the uncertainties of American politics that a man of his prominence should to-day be remembered chiefly as the rival of Abraham Lincoln. Yet were it not for the faithful and studious efforts of such historians as Professor Johnson the present generation would be in danger of losing sight altogether of the issues and conflicts which half a century ago centered in the personality of Douglas as the foremost champion of the "squatter-sovereignty" idea. Professor Johnson, however, disclaims any purpose to vindicate Senator Douglas, but attempts rather an interpretation of his personality as a representative figure in the controversies that preceded the Civil War. In this attempt we think that the author has been measurably successful. He cer-



GEORGE BANCROFT.

(Whose "Life and Letters" have just appeared.)

tainly has entered into the spirit of the Middle West of the middle of the nineteenth century, and his representation of the times and the manners is, we believe, faithful.

We now have the authorized biography of John Sherman,—that is to say, the work for which provision was made in Mr. Sherman's will,—prepared by ex-Congressman Winfield S. Kerr, of the Fourteenth Ohio District (Boston: Sherman, French & Co.). The American public is now in possession of virtually all the details in the life of this eminent statesman which can be regarded as of legitimate public interest. Senator Sherman's autobiography appeared during his lifetime, and only last fall Representative Burton contributed an admirable life of Sherman to the American Statesmen Series. The present work, in two volumes, reviews the whole of Mr. Sherman's extended political career with unusual minuteness. The Senator's rich collection of private papers, to which Mr. Kerr has had free access, has yielded a great amount of material of historical interest apart from the strictly biographical record. The whole period of the Civil War and the succeeding era of reconstruction and the resumption of specie payments, in which Senator Sherman played an increasingly impor-



MRS. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.

tant part, are considered in these volumes with unusual minuteness.

Almost a unique instance in biographical literature was the writing of "The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," by her husband, Prof. George Herbert Palmer (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In this case the biographer's task was a peculiarly difficult one, and it was performed with a delicacy and fidelity worthy of all praise. Mrs. Palmer was in certain lines the most influential American woman of her generation. As president of Wellesley College, and later in an important executive position at the University of Chicago, she was able to accomplish much for the higher education of women, and her personal influence was exerted in many directions after she had laid down her official duties. It is, however, not so much the record of Mrs. Palmer's public services as the intimate study of the woman herself that gives this biography its distinction and ranks it among the vividly *human* books of the season.

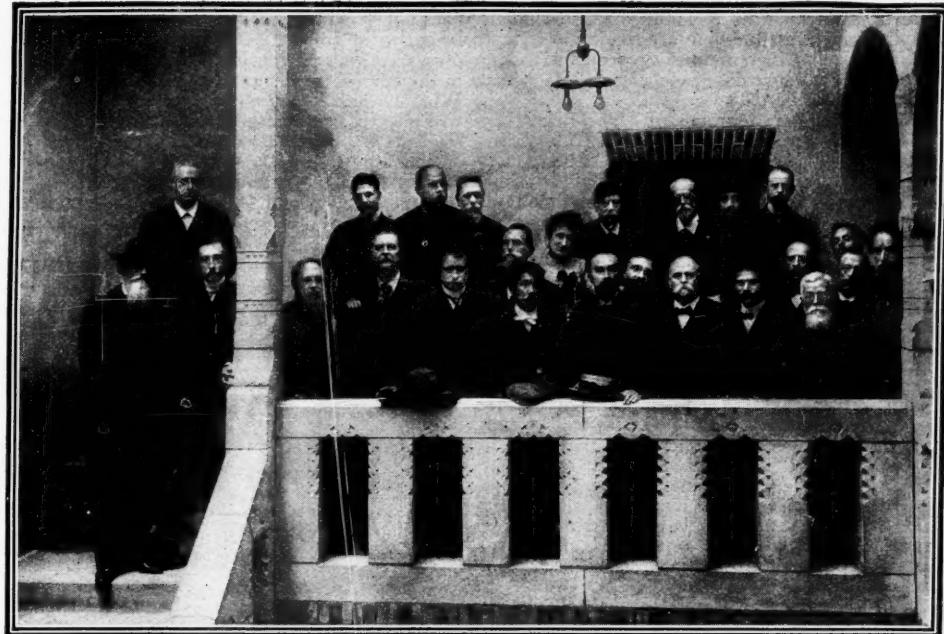
To the "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," which appeared before her death, a third volume has been added, comprising an account of Miss

Anthony's last years, with press comments on the occasion of her death and funeral, by Ida Husted Harper (Indianapolis: The Hollenbeck Press). Miss Anthony's brilliant achievements as leader of the woman's suffrage cause in this country were outlined by Mrs. Harper herself in the number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS which appeared immediately after Miss Anthony's death, in 1906. Up to the very end of her life she was a vigorous champion of the suffrage cause, and the present volume details many instances which encouraged her to believe in her old age that the complete triumph of that cause was near at hand.

The fourth volume of Dr. Elroy M. Avery's "History of the United States and Its People" (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company) is one of the most interesting, both in text and in illustration, that have thus far appeared. It covers the comparatively short period in the middle decades of the eighteenth century, during which took place the final contest between England and France for the possession of North America. Dr. Avery's narrative of these momentous events is vivacious, terse, and not lacking in thrilling incident. An important part of the story, of course, is the Indian warfare waged along the border, including the remarkable conspiracy of Chief Pontiac. As in the case of preceding volumes in this history, especial care has been taken to obtain authentic portraits and reproductions of significant documents. The period has never before been covered in just this way by any American historian. It is to be hoped that the succeeding volumes of this important historical enterprise will maintain the high level of interest reached in the first four.

It is generally known that historians are indebted for virtually all the information they possess concerning the constitutional convention of 1787 to the journal of the debates kept by one of the delegates to the convention,—James Madison, of Virginia, who later became President of the United States. Of the several editions of this invaluable journal which have appeared since Madison's death by far the most satisfactory is the new two-volume edition edited by Mr. Gaillard Hunt (Putnams). The special value of Mr. Hunt's work lies in the fact that he has compared the statements made by contemporary writers with the corresponding entries in Madison's journal. He has also made use of the notes left by William Pierce, one of the delegates from Georgia, who made an estimate of each member of the convention. The entire journal is a close transcript from the original manuscript, printed from large, clear type and following the precise chronological arrangement of the original.

We now have an excellent reprint of Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation" (Scribners). This volume, which has a place in the series of "Original Narratives of Early American History," reproduced under the auspices of the American Historical Association, was edited by William T. Davis, formerly president of the Pilgrim Society and an authority on those matters of history which have a place in Bradford's famous work. When the volume had nearly passed through the press,—on December 3, last,—Mr. Davis died at the age of eighty-five. He had, however, finished the reading of the proof sheets excepting the very last pages.



THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AMSTERDAM SOCIALIST CONGRESS, 1904.

BACK ROW.—Van Kol, Ugarte, Nemeć, Vaillant, Soukup, Rosa Luxemburg, Adler, Bracke, Kautsky, Walecki, Vandervelde, Cambier, Longuet, Anseele, Ferri.

FRONT ROW.—Cypriani, Troelstra, Hyndman, Belfort Bax, Olaf Kringen, Katayama, Plekhanov, Knudsen, Hillquit, Navroji.

(Frontispiece (reduced) from "Socialists at Work.")

One of the surprising books of the season is a volume entitled "The True Story of Andersonville Prison: A Defense of Major Henry Wirz," by James Madison Page, late second-lieutenant Company A, Sixth Michigan Cavalry (Washington: The Neale Publishing Company). Mr. Page believes that great injustice has been done Major Wirz by Andersonville prisoners who have written accounts of his administration there. Mr. Page was himself a prisoner in different Southern prisons from September 21, 1863, until November 21, 1864. During seven months of this time he was a prisoner at Andersonville. Perhaps the most important point of Mr. Page's contention is that Captain Wirz (as he then ranked) was but a subordinate under Gen. John H. Winder, who was the prison commander. Captain Wirz had charge only of the interior of the stockade. In every way he was subject to the orders of his superior officer. Mr. Page holds that not only was Captain Wirz unjustly held responsible for the hardship and mortality of Andersonville, but that the federal authorities must share the blame with the Confederates, having failed to exercise a humane policy in the exchange of prisoners.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WORKS.

All who read Mr. England's article on international Socialism, in the May REVIEW OF REVIEWS will be interested in Robert Hunter's new book, "Socialists at Work" (Macmillan). This book does for present-day Socialism what Dr. R.

T. Ely's "French and German Socialism" of more than twenty years ago did for that stage of the movement. It is a vivid, running characterization of the foremost personalities in the socialist movement throughout the world. Such a book, like the article by Mr. England, does real service in presenting the truly significant facts in the modern spread of socialistic propaganda and in stating in definite terms the principles on which socialists are agreed and the immediate aims of their organizations. The world-sweep of the movement has never before been so clearly brought before the American reading public.

Mr. Frederick Barnard Hawley has written a treatise entitled "Enterprise and the Productive Process" (Putnams), in which he assumes that the *entrepreneur*,—or, to make use of the newly coined English equivalent of the French word, the *enterpriser*,—is the real economic producer, and that labor, land, and capital are merely the means of production. He holds that "enterprise stands on a different footing from, and above, the other productive factors. In the proper sense of the term it alone is productive, the other three —*i. e.*, labor, land, and capital,—being simply forces set in motion, or released forces,—the means by which it creates value." Any business man can at least understand Mr. Hawley's point of view, and it is the point of view which we have no doubt many business men would naturally take. To the economist, however, the suggestion is one not likely to be accepted without serious question. The economist will find Mr.

Hawley's working out of his theory of economic productivity exceedingly interesting and original, even though neither premise nor conclusion can be accepted without doing violence to established economic tradition.

Mr. John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," has written a useful book entitled "The Common Sense of the Milk Question" (Macmillan). In view of the extensive literature of the subject it is rather an ambitious undertaking for a layman to attempt to instruct lay readers in this difficult subject. Yet the fact that Mr. Spargo has familiarized himself so thoroughly with much of this literature augurs well for the success of his undertaking. It is one of the merits of his book that it guides the reader to the works of specialists which otherwise might be passed by without consultation. Although experts may differ with Mr. Spargo on some of the points discussed, there can be little doubt that the adoption of his recommendations would greatly lessen the dangers to public health that are now associated so closely with the milk trade, particularly in the larger cities. Mr. Spargo regards pasteurization as a makeshift, not a solution of the milk problem, but he does not despise the makeshift on that account. He is himself an adherent of what is known as the clean-milk school.

The addresses and papers prepared during the past two years by Governor Hughes, of New York, have been collected and published, with an introduction by President Schurman, of Cornell University, in a volume of about 300 pages (Putnams). These addresses voice Governor Hughes' opinions on questions of the day so far as he has seen fit to give public expression to those opinions, and from a perusal of them one may get a fair idea of the Governor's general attitude on public affairs. The book was doubtless brought out at this time with a view to circulation as an ante-convention document in the securing of Hughes delegates to Chicago.

We have recently had occasion to comment on a number of new books dealing with the activities and ideals of the church in modern social life. Since our last number went to press we have received a little book entitled "The Church of To-day: A Plea," by Joseph H. Crooker (Boston: The Pilgrim Press). This is a moderate and candid statement of the problem before the church, the obstacles in the way of the attainment of the church's ideals, the actual contributions that the church is making to modern life, and the real usefulness of the church as a social institution. A good evidence of the appreciation of Mr. Crooker's discussion of these topics is found in the arrangement made by the Unitarian, Universalist, and Congregationalist publishing boards to unite in its publication, each having a special edition bearing its own imprint.

STUDENT LIFE.

In a book entitled "Which College for the Boy? Leading Types in American Education," Mr. John Corbin, the author of "An American at Oxford," describes in an unconventional way a group of typical American colleges and universities (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. Corbin writes after personal visitations of all the colleges described and after a reasonably careful study of their methods of instruction. He

does not, however, take the trouble to repeat the language of college catalogues, but tells in his own way what he considers the really vital facts in the current academic life of these institutions. What he has to say about most of the colleges will interest the undergraduate or the prospective student, we imagine, more than the parents of such a student; and yet he has many things to say to which the parents would do well to give diligent heed. Among the larger Eastern institutions which he visited are Princeton, Harvard,



JOHN CORBIN.

(Author of "Which College?")

and Cornell. Michigan and Wisconsin are typical State universities of the Middle West to each of which he devotes a chapter, and Chicago, which he calls "a university by enchantment," also comes in for a lively bit of description. Then there is a chapter on agricultural colleges, one on "The Small College versus the University," and finally a discussion of the question of expense. A reading of Mr. Corbin's book will put the inquirer in possession of a great deal of very useful information which he could not possibly glean from the official publications of the colleges and universities in question, and although Mr. Corbin refrains from giving advice to parents as to where to send their sons he certainly presents many facts which most parents would do well to take into account before deciding such a question.

Abbé Felix Klein, of the Catholic University of Paris, has written an entertaining book on "An American Student in France" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). Abbé Klein claims a somewhat intimate acquaintance with American students, both at home and abroad, and he has ven-

tured to assume the personality of an American student in describing those quarters of Paris and rural France which he thinks would especially interest Americans.

"WHO'S WHO" IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES.

We have already noted in these pages (in the May number) the current issues of those indispensable volumes "*Who's Who*" and "*Who's Who in America*." The idea so excellently carried out in these exceedingly useful reference books is now being adopted by other countries and adapted to their modified uses, all to the great advantage of our reference library shelves.

The German "*Who's Who*," the exact title of which is "*Wer Ists?*" appeared first in 1905. The present issue is the third. "*A biography of our contemporaries*," is what the foreword calls it. "*Wer Ists?*" for 1908 is published in Leipzig by the house of Degener and imported and handled in this country by G. E. Stechert & Co. (New York). The editor of this volume, Herrmann A. L. Degener, has exhibited a fine discrimination and excellent editorial sense in restricting the names treated in this volume. It is primarily intended, of course, to give a knowledge of German men and women of note,—German in this sense including people of German nationality and speech all over the world. A few well-chosen foreign names are included, largely those of people who have made an academic reputation as professional or educational authorities. The present issue contains close to 1,600 pages. Immediately preceding the biographical section proper is a section devoted to the full names, titles, functions, and careers of "the rulers of all the states of the world." The "front matter" also includes bibliographical data and lists and tables of various kinds, all of which add to the usefulness of the volume.

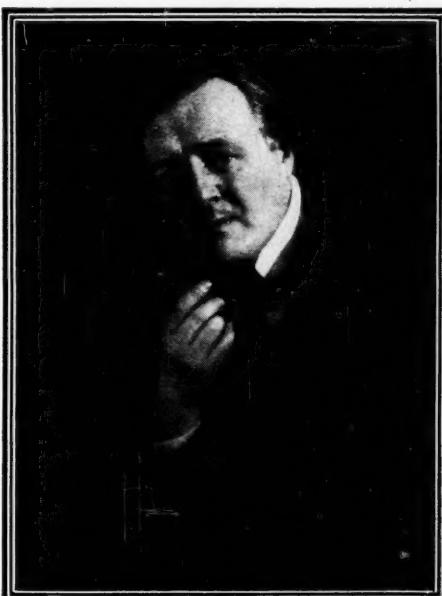
The first French reference book of the "*Who's Who*" order,—"*Qui Etes-Vous? A Yearbook of Our Contemporaries*,"—has just been brought out by the Paris publishing house of Charles Delagrave. "*Qui Etes-Vous?*" (literally, "*Who Are You?*") is a smaller volume in size than the others, but contains comparatively as many biographies. In fact, it has done its work more exhaustively than the others since it discusses only Frenchmen. The typographical arrangement is an improvement even over that used by the other "*Who's Whos*," since the types are so selected as to aid the eye to an immediate discovery of what is most likely to be sought. This is the first issue of the French book and in the preface the editor frankly concedes his indebtedness for the idea to the English "*Who's Who*." Certain modifications of that idea, he declares, were necessary to adapt the scheme to the use of the French reader. About 5,000 names are included in the 500 pages of "*Qui Etes-Vous?*"

An entirely new and unique venture in the field of reference works is "*Who Is Who in Insurance*" (the Singer Company, New York), which is subtitled "*An International Biographical Dictionary and Yearbook*." In the foreword the publishers remind us that, in spite of its economic and sociologic importance "insurance has not yet found in literature the treatment to which it has a fair claim." Although insurance as a public business has had a career of more than three centuries and now gives employment

to more than half a million people, "it lacks a historian and a biographer," a lack the present volume aims to supply. It includes 2591 biographical sketches of people in twenty-two countries, beginning, in the alphabetical order, with a brief life of the founder and president of the first Japanese life insurance company in Tokio. The second section of the book consists of a number of essays or compilations giving accounts of the status of the various branches of insurance all over the world in the year 1907. A chronological list of insurance events from the earliest times to the end of the last calendar year, a bibliography of insurance literature, and a digest of insurance legislation in the United States make up the remaining features of this new and well-edited reference book. The volume contains 730 pages.

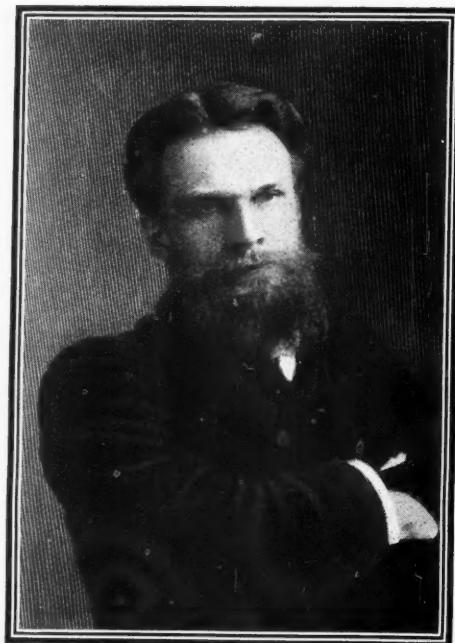
A GREAT MODERN PLAY.

One of the most remarkable dramas ever presented in a modern theater is Charles Rann Kennedy's "*The Servant in the House*," the marked feature of which is an audacious portrayal of Jesus Christ disguised in the character of an Indian butler. This play, the first of a series of seven in which the author declares he will attempt to work out world problems of ethics, resembles strongly one of the miracle plays of the Middle Ages. Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy is an English Socialist who has modeled himself on Ibsen and Sophocles. "*The Servant in the House*" is a more daring play than "*Everyman*" or even the dramatization of "*Pilgrim's Progress*." Even a reading of the "book," which has just come from the press of the Harpers, gives one an impression of dramatic power



CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

(Author of "*The Servant in the House*," a play which has been startling and fascinating New York theater audiences recently.)



HAVELOCK ELLIS.

(English essayist and review writer, author of "The Soul of Spain.")

and literary finish almost as noteworthy as the reverent, compelling vitality of the theme and action themselves. The story is, briefly, that of three brothers,—one a successful East Indian bishop, one a rising young vicar in an English church, and the third a drunkard and an outcast, by occupation a cleaner of drains. Then there is the vicar's wife, known as "Auntie," and the drunkard's little girl "Mary," whom "Auntie" has adopted, keeping her in ignorance of her father. The action centers around the influence exerted by "Manson," the Indian butler, whose presence subtly affects everybody, and the final denouement shows him to be the great Bishop of Benares and brother of the vicar and drainman. His influence on the household, his dignified self restraint, his exaltation of his subordinate position, and his mysterious words of wisdom, together with the sweet and powerful effect of his bodily presence, all suggest beyond a doubt the presence of "the Son of Man." "Manson's" rebuke to the worldly Bishop of Lancashire, "Dr. Makeshyfite," is fine and powerful. The recognition and reconciliation of the three brothers takes place when "Robert," the outcast, returns from investigating the drain under the church, which turns out to be a grave. Purifying it may cost a man's life, but the outcast determines to sacrifice himself. The vicar insists upon sharing the risk, and at that moment "Manson" announces that he is the Bishop of Benares and (addressing the other two) "your brother." The suggestion of Christ is carried out with reverence and good taste. The whole play has produced a very strong effect upon theater audience and book reader.

A STUDY OF MODERN SPAIN.

Seldom if ever, we are persuaded, has there been written a more closely woven, subtle, and fascinating analysis of a national character and type by a writer of another widely different stock than Havelock Ellis' "Soul of Spain" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. Ellis' acquaintance with Spain and the Spanish people extends over a period of more than twenty years, during which time he had unusual opportunities for intimate study of land and people. Just as Russia and her people, he says, "are the connecting link between Europe and Asia, so Spain is the connecting link between Europe and the African continent it was once attached to and still so nearly joins. . . . Spain is a great detached fragment of Africa, and the Spaniard is the first-born child of the ancient white North African, now widely regarded as the parent of the chief and largest element in the population of Europe. This is why the people of Spain are nearer to the aboriginal European racial type than are the people of any other civilized land on the European continent." In sixteen fascinating chapters Mr. Ellis discusses every phase of Spanish life, closing with a chapter on "Spanish Ideals of To-day."

STANDARDS OF ENGLISH.

Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury (English, emeritus, Yale) has brought out from the Harper press "The Standard of Usage in English." Professor Lounsbury is one of the first of living critics of English. The substance of his argument in this book is a denial that the English speech is degenerating through corrupt usage, although corrupt usage is admitted. Professor Lounsbury holds that a spoken language not only does change but ought to change. He sets forth the arguments for and against certain disputed words and phrases in popular usage and makes some helpful suggestions as to how the best standard ought to be determined.

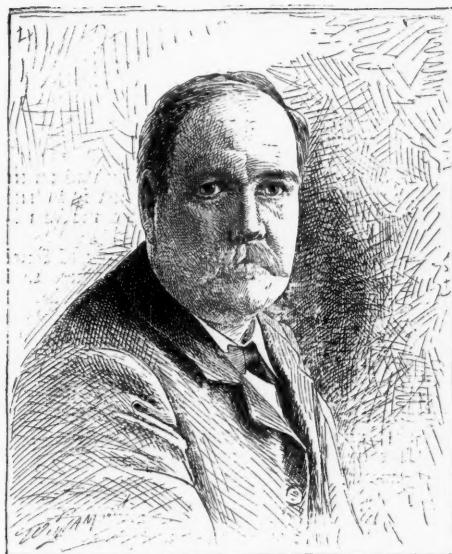
A volume which can be very profitably read at the same time as Professor Lounsbury's book is "Grammar and Its Reasons" (A. S. Barnes & Co.), by Mary Hall Leonard, at one time instructor in English at the Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School.

SCIENCE, PURE AND APPLIED.

Captain Hildebrandt's valuable work on "Airships Past and Present" has been translated from the German by W. H. Story (New York: D. Van Nostrand Company). Captain Hildebrandt is an instructor in the Prussian Balloon Corps and is, of course, familiar with all the latest developments in the application of ballooning to scientific and practical purposes. The author includes in his treatise chapters on the use of balloons in connection with meteorology, photography, and the carrier pigeon. He has himself made eighty ascents, mainly for photographic purposes.

A new theory of the evolution of the universe formulated by the daring Swedish scientist Svante Arrhenius has been made into a book under the title "Worlds in the Making" (Harpers). The author's theory is based on the so-called mechanical radiation pressure of light.

An important volume of the Science series being published by Putnam's is "Climate, Considered Especially in Relation to Man," by



DR. SVANTE ARRHENIUS.
(Author of "Worlds in Making.")

Robert de Courcy Ward, assistant professor of climatology at Harvard. This volume was intended primarily to fill the place of a text-book but contains a great deal of interest to the general reader on climate and its effect upon race distribution. The volume is illustrated.

Another work on a similar subject, highly illustrated and consisting of more minute detail, however, is Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury's "Physiography" (Holt). Professor Salisbury is head of the department of geography in the University of Chicago.

Another volume in the Science series already alluded to, which treats of the science of life as influenced by physical conditions, is "Heredity," by J. Arthur Thomson, regius professor of natural history in the University of Aberdeen and author of other works upon biological science. Professor Thomson has endeavored to expound in a simple manner the facts of heredity and inheritance as at present known, setting forth also the generally accepted conclusions and theories.

Another book in the same field,—paying especial attention to a separate phase, however,—is "The Physical Basis of Civilization" (Forbes & Co.), by T. W. Heinman, which the author calls a revised version of "psychic and economic results of man's physical uprightness."

STUDIES IN LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Irving Babbitt's "Literature and the American College" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) consists largely of a series of essays which have appeared as magazine articles in the *Atlantic Monthly*. What Mr. Babbitt has tried to show, he himself declares, is "not that our contemporary scholars are lacking in humanistic traits, but that the scholars in whom these traits predominate are few."

Prof. Felix E. Schelling's study of the Elizabethan drama (1558 to 1642) has been brought out in two volumes by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Professor Schelling's eminence as a critic and scholar in the field of English is undisputed. In this work it is his purpose to present a connected and consecutive history of the Tudor and earlier Stuart drama in its relation to the general history of the stage. A generous appendix consisting of bibliography and other lists and indexes adds to the value of the work. Professor Schelling, it will be remembered, holds the chair of English in the University of Pennsylvania.

"Portraits and Portrait Painting" (L. C. Page & Co.), by Estelle M. Hurll, is the author informs us, a brief survey of portrait painting from the Middle Ages to the present day. It is illustrated by reproductions of the famous portraits of history, with some interestingly put "interpretations."

Another work of art interpretation is J. E. Phythian's "Fifty Years of Modern Painting" (Dutton), with eight illustrations in color and thirty-two in half-tone.

REFERENCE HANDBOOKS.

"Corporation Accounting and Corporation Law" (New York: Continental Audit Company) is a useful compilation by J. J. Rahill, a certified public accountant of California. Although the first edition of this work was intended to meet a special demand in the State of California, it has found favor in all parts of the country where it has been introduced and it contains summaries of the corporation laws of all the States and Territories.

"The Earning Power of Railroads," compiled and edited by Floyd W. Mundy (Metropolitan Advertising Company, 6 Wall Street, New York), gives statistics pertaining to the earnings, capitalization, mileage, bonded indebtedness, operating expenses, cost of maintenance, fixed charges, investments and dividends, and so forth, of railroads operating over 190,000 miles of main line, including practically all the railroads in the United States and Canada, for the year 1907.

The seventh volume of Horace J. Stevens' "Copper Handbook" has just been published. This handbook, which we have had occasion to notice and comment on before in these pages, in its present issue contains more than 1200 pages. It is a history of copper, and a scientifically accurate but popularly told account of the geology, chemistry, and mineralogy of the metal precedes the text proper.

Three recent publications on advertising and business methods are "Pushing Your Business" (New York: The Bankers' Publishing Company), a collection of advertising and business maxims by Dr. T. D. MacGregor, of the *Bankers' Magazine*; "Men who Sell Things," by Walter D. Moody (McClurg), being "observations and experiences of over twenty years as traveling salesman, European buyer, sales manager, and employer"; and "Our Children, Our Schools, and Our Industries," by Dr. Andrew S. Draper, New York State Commissioner of Education, published by C. W. Bardeen (Syracuse, N. Y.).

A REVIEW OF THE SEASON'S FICTION.

SOME AMERICAN NOVELS OF NOTE.

MR. KIPLING must have had such books as W. D. Howells' "Fennel and Rue" (Harper) in mind when he wrote "The Conundrum of the Workshops." "It's clever, but is it art?" is the question that comes to one's lips immediately upon reading it, and then, after a little meditation, he is more inclined to ask: "It's art, but is it clever?" Whatever the answer to these inquiries may be the book stands apart from the rest of the season's output, or, at least, as much of it as deals with American situations, in strange isolation,—an isolation that is both a reward and a penalty.

In the former instance it is not undeserved, and very probably it was not unconsciously achieved by the author. Why he wrote it would make an excellent thesis for another book of similar character and perhaps of equal interest. It is not easy to believe that Mr. Howells has laid aside his proven abilities to accomplish a purely literary gymnastic; on the contrary, the reader is strongly persuaded that he has acted entirely in the interests of literature, with a martyr spirit, conscripting his genius to the service of putting, as it were, a spoke in the wheel of those stylists to whom Henry James is an apostle, claiming homage and emulation. His ease of mood and power of detachment are invaluable for such an engagement of energy, and it is not by any means certain that Mr. Howells ever served the cause of letters more admirably.

As literature, this book bears about the same relation to a novel that George Harvey's model newspaper bears to a successful daily. It lacks life, the essential and catholic human movement that possesses appealing power and interpretative charm. Verrian, the leading character, was a failure not only in his own life, but, inasmuch as he is supposedly human, normal, and subject to the laws that govern human nature, he is not an altogether satisfactory creation. Some of Mr. Howells' readers may wish that he had let his imagination react more decidedly upon his material.

SOCIOLOGICAL STORIES.

In abrupt transition the socialistic or sociological masqueraders appear, and yet the transition is less complete than might be imagined. Mr. Howells may have failed to reveal life, but he certainly disclosed surpassing literary form. It is only a half step to Jack London's "Iron Heel" (Macmillan), and Upton Sinclair's "The Metropolis" (Moffat, Yard). These two books, if they fail to disclose literary form, are at least believed by many to reveal life. Mr. London's story, however, relates to the future rather than to the present. It is a portrayal of a capitalistic oligarchy beside which the oppressive trusts of our day are as bleating lambs. The events described by Mr. London are supposed to occur between the years 1912 and 1932, but his description is from the viewpoint of seven centuries in the future. Socialism finally breaks the rule of the capitalist oligarch, and after three centuries the

real brotherhood of man is inaugurated on earth. The purpose of Mr. Sinclair's book is to expose the vice and extravagance of the modern New York rich.

Job Taylor outposts both London and Sinclair, crude and amateurish as his "Broken Links" (C. M. Clark Publishing Company) may be. London's story wears itself out as exhaustingly as if it were the attempt of an astronomer to chart and map each star and planet in the universe, and it offers no constructive program to the Socialist. Taylor restricts himself more modestly than the "swashbuckling buccaneer" and tells a better story, although the narration is obviously an effort of inexperience. There is not sufficient permanency in any incidental phase of modern life and struggle to make it the vehicle of such portraiture as literature has always demanded, and the American novel must deal with something more vital than the passing symptoms of unrest and dissatisfaction.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TREND.

Adventure is less evanescent; its inspiration creates a psychological interest. We Americans are always going somewhere. Our Norse ancestry still persists as an influential strain in the blood, and the love of achievement lingers. Civilization develops both the power and restlessness of initiative, and the call of the blood is so elemental, so profoundly native, that its actions and retroactions, being true disclosures, form a basis of literature. Elizabeth Robins has the great gift of interpretation and the power to dramatize. It is when she swings clear of the too protracted and unsatisfying attempts at detailed character drawing and starts north (see "Come and Find Me," Century) to see and exhibit the magnetism of the Arctic and its reactions that she discloses an intimate relation, the power of the inanimate to call to the animate, and its strength in creating allegiance when the response has been successfully secured. It is a patriotism attaching to the homeland of the soul, or the nature of a man, that she reveals through Galbraith's loyalty to the undeveloped Empire of the Magnetic Needle.

Her story is much more fundamental than London's tales of the north, for instance; much more thoroughgoing; and yet there is an evident lack of homogeneity, an unsatisfying absence of balance, too many untied ends that mar its completeness and leave it roughly unfinished. Rex Beach is a worse offender even than London, although they both grasp at the superficial and symptomatic expressions of the life of Alaska,—what men carry with them and retain there rather than what they become through the agencies at work and the spirit that turned them away from home in the quest of gold. Miss Robins escapes melodrama, the artificial interjection of high notes and high lights, capricious and charitable contributions to strength inadequate to its task, and that is more than can be said of Beach's "The Barrier" (Harpers). Fiction is not designed as a medium for unessential

information, and although Rex Beach holds up the customs and laws of the region as clearly and accurately as if he were writing a blue-book, this really adds nothing to the literary merit of his novel.

Turning south from California instead of to the north, we come upon the scene of "The Footprint," the first story in Gouverneur Morris' collection of stories under that title published by Scribners. Strange stories they are, with ambitious pretensions and sometimes with ludicrous denouements. Take the second story in the collection for a sample and you find the attempt to picture a man driven insane by the use of opium, made with pitifully scant sketchiness and terminated with ridiculous weakness. There is the same lack of reserved force, the same incapacity for accomplishment, showing itself before the end is reached in the other stories. They break down under their own weight, in striking contrast with Mr. Howells' undiminished strength and evenness of treatment, and the fault is to be attributed to the lack of that ease of mood to which reference has been made, the temperament of the essayist that brings him to his task after he has matured his strength. It is, moreover, the lack of maturity of thought and artistic genius that marks so much of the literature of the day, even the most popular.

We have lost, in the abundance of modern production, the need of reading again and again that which we have read before. The highly seasoned book at hand can be replaced with another, and the reader is apt to read too much to meditate upon what he reads. In consequence of this, those that we have mentioned will make their flashy appeal and inspire others to follow in their wake, for the twentieth-century temperament is none too well endowed with repose to find a delight in true literature, whose perfection lingers in growing charm and appreciation. Yet one must not make an arraignment altogether too sweeping, for there are books in the season's offerings that are not subject to this criticism.

There are good, wholesome stories in a collection entitled "Home from Sea" (Houghton, Mifflin), by George S. Wasson, reprinted for the most part from the *Atlantic Monthly*. The "chanty-men" are individual, true men of the sea, and the tale tingles with personality and charm as the sea's motion and power are pictured. Marie Van Vorst has not risen above the commonplace as effectively, although she has given us a lovable comrade in the hero of "The Sentimental Adventures of Jimmy Bulstrode" (Scribners). Of course, it is more difficult to deal with the subjective than the objective, and few can compass the task successfully. There is more wholesome reading in the books that deal with something lying outside of the author's consciousness, that get away from the temptations to morbid and exaggerated introspections. We find this in the remaining volumes by American authors to be discussed.

ROMANCES OF THE HEART.

Ellen Glasgow has painted in a charming Virginia background for "The Ancient Law" (Doubleday, Page). She has silhouetted several characters with extreme cleverness, but, more than this, she has chosen a situation and developed it up to an interesting point with



ELIZABETH ROBINS.

(Author of "Come and Find Me.")

some of Mr. Howells' skill, concluding the story where it is evidently impossible for her to go on. There are very grave defects in her hero's character, defects that are inconsistencies, for whose weakening influence on the story Miss Glasgow alone is responsible. In "The Golden Rose" (Harper) Amélie Rives has given us a charmingly told emotional story portraying an "exquisite woman who is dominated by a mystical belief concerning the relation of lovers which denies, for herself, at least, the fulfilment of love in marriage." "My Lost Duchess" (Century), Jesse Lynch Williams' contribution, is a pleasant and unpretentious story of true love, and Margaret Deland's "R. J.'s Mother and Some Other People" (Harper) is a collection of "tender, beautiful, heart experiences."

Harriet Comstock's story, "Janet of the Dunes" (Little, Brown), is a story of refreshing interest and one that requires a different appreciation. Janet herself is a real creation full of permanent charm, yet the persistent impressions of the story emanate from the two old sea captains whose philosophies of life are ruggedly sane. The author possesses the power of sustained effort. To borrow the language of the sea, she maintains her characters on an even keel, as enduring as the perseverance of the saints, and in this she approaches very close to true literary accomplishment. The self-contained reserve of Janet and her lover wins for them affection; rather more of it perhaps than will be given to Juliet Wilbor Tompkins' heroine in "Dr. Ellen" (Baker & Taylor), and yet



"JANET."

Frontispiece (reduced) from "Janet of the Dunes."

Dr. Ellen wins her own place by the nobility of her character. There is not the same maturity of thought and thorough intelligent treatment, to be sure, in "Dr. Ellen," but there is something thoroughly American that appeals to healthy-minded readers in Gilfillan and Dr. Ellen and Amsden.

MARITAL INFELICITIES.

Sticking close to "Fennel and Rue" as the text, one finds six novels dealing with the matter of marriage, which is the end of the situation Mr. Howells has so skillfully designed. Verrian, the indecisive, missed the happiness a more steadfast character would have won, and so reaped the harvest he had sown. The same thing may be said about the characters sketched in Mary Imlay Taylor's "The Reaping" (Little, Brown) and Neith Boyce's "The Bond" (Duffield). There is this similarity between these two: the characters are unusual, and the web woven, in each instance, belongs to a limited element of society. In no way do they represent American life except in its most unwholesome phases. The easy, tempting, Bohemian existence described in them offers both circumstances and influences that, while on the increase, are still far from normal.

The marital relation rested on no secure foundation in either case, and, naturally enough,

without the discipline of character essential to the permanence of such a structure, it fell in "The Reaping," and it was so severely strained in "The Bond" that it could never be restored. True, "The Bond" has another question running through it,—the equality of rights and privileges in marriage,—and in the setting forth of this eternal question it shows a quality that lifts it far above "The Reaping." "Old Wives for New" (Appleton) is another story, one of David Graham Phillips, that belongs in this class. At times its realism is revolting, but there is no character development unless in the case of Sophy's daughter, who tended to follow in her mother's footsteps. It pictures the seamy side of life with an intimacy unworthily bestowed, and, except for the melodramatic heroics, Murdock and Miss Dangerfield are rather well drawn.

Edgar Jepson approaches the subject in a better mood, in the spirit of satire, with "Tangled Wedlock" (McClure). The satire lacks subtlety, and the psychological analysis with which the other writers have added value to their chaff is wanting. It is more of an extravaganza than a satire.

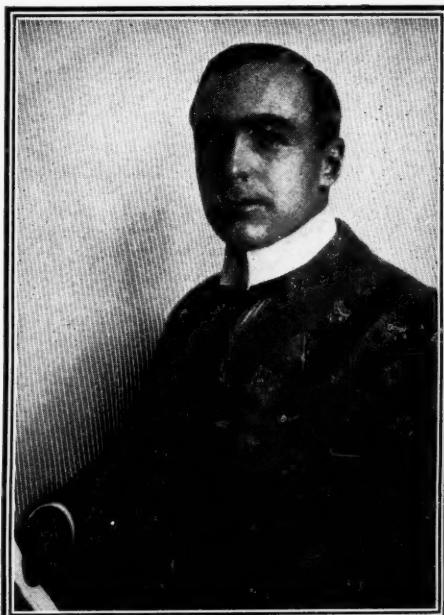


Frontispiece (reduced) from "The Reaping."

It will be admitted that there is a great deal of strength in George Dyer Eldridge's story, "In the Potter's House" (Doubleday, Page). It is a story of passions as they are manifested in a primitive community, but it is revealing, though probably overdrawn. The situation is not impossible, and perhaps there is more of the essence of humanity, both in its weakness and its strength, than in the other members of this group. A little stronger than this is Mary Holland Kincaid's "The Man of Yesterday" (Stokes), a tale of the civilized Indians, full-bloods, half-breeds, and squaw men. Hatto-kowa's application of the ancient Indian law to Arnold Stuart, a white man that deserted his Indian bride, reveals Indian character and morals as objects of respect, if not of emulation, in pleasing contrast to the laxity and lack of self-control prevalent in the part of social life so many writers are now choosing to depict. Margaret Potter is a little late with her story of the hunger for riches, and in fashioning the dramatic setting for it she has added nothing by lugging in the disagreeable episode of an unfaithful lover. The contrast between this incident in "The Golden Ladder" (Harpers) and a similar incident in "The Man of Yesterday" is harsh, and the Indian girl may well be disgusted with her white counterpart.

MYSTERY AND POLITICS.

In the very latest group by American authors where we enumerate but three Winston Churchill wins the first place very easily with "Mr. Crewe's Career" (Macmillan). The development of Austen's character is its main theme and followed with far more consistency than Mr. Howells discloses in pursuing Verrian's fortunes. It appeals by its maturity, gained from experience and the moderation produced by contact with life and intimacy of knowledge. A certain real phase of American life is exhibited, and, from many points of view, it is a near approach to the American novel. The novel, which is really a vigorous tract on political conditions in



WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(Whose novel, "Mr. Crewe's Career," appeared last month.)

New Hampshire, tells the life story of a young Hercules of a lawyer, who breaks with his father, the chief counsel for the railroad which absolutely controls the politics of his State. The old gentleman, a highly moral man in his way, has become the head of the corrupt political machine which does the behest of the railroad and practically disfranchises the people. The path of reform chosen by this young lawyer is made even more difficult by his love for the daughter of the president of the offending railroad. She and young Mr. Vane come to an understanding, and the young reformer wins a damage suit against the railroad. His friends then want to run him for Governor. His father and the railroad, however, make his nomination impossible. Mr. Churchill attempts and, to a very large degree, accomplishes a portraiture of the extent to which combination of politics by the railroads has grown. Austen Vane, the leading character, is sketched suggestively as a man who not only could, but who, at the proper time, would, engage himself effectively against the situation. Another writer following the line Holman Day pursues in "King Spruce" (Harper), for instance, would have made Vane conduct a



"Do you know that you are staring at me?" she remarked calmly.
Illustration (reduced) from "The Great Secret."

triumphant crusade against the railroads, and the story would have missed the fidelity to life Churchill has given to it. The end of it all is the triumph of the railroads, as usually occurs, and the futility of attacking this domination by methods that can be met by parliamentary tactics and committee burials is very strikingly presented.

We cannot pass E. Phillips Oppenheim's story, "The Great Secret" (Little, Brown), by. Its characters are American citizens interested in the English Socialist movement and a hypothetical German plot to invade England. Mystery

invades the story, of course,—mystery for which there is some justification in the minds of those who look upon the Kaiser with suspicion and the Socialist stampede with alarm. But there is no permanence and vitality in the plot to give it more than an ephemeral existence; consequently it lacks the necessary requisite of enduring literature. As Burton Stevenson deals with the old and real story of love, love that is strong in the face of obstacles, in "That Affair at Elizabeth" (Holt), the blending of romance with mystery will help to fill an idle hour with excitement.

TALES OF FOREIGN AND IMAGINARY LANDS.

VARIOUS ADVENTURE.

The most primitive form of story-telling was the narration of a single episode, without embellishment of psychology or philosophy, without didactic purpose or sociologic propaganda, such episode being preferably of a violent, exciting, or, at any rate, lively nature, and thus frequently referring to the chase or some other manifestation of physical prowess. Abel's destruction by Cain involved the display of muscular strength. But if robbery and homicide were favorite topics with the earliest auditors, this was not only because of the element of violence. Throughout all human history every one has wanted to possess something owned by somebody else, whether a bunch of grapes, or a wife, a bonnet or a kingdom; and the further back you go the more strenuous and lawless do you find the methods employed of gaining coveted objects.

Novels known as "historical" have always been devoted to the essentially adventurous, and have had little mental effect but to produce excitement,—a branch of literature, however, graced by the famous titles of "Ivanhoe," "The Three Musketeers," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Salammbô," "The Lion of Flanders." Not archeological exactness and faithful portraiture of character constitute the indispensable elements to fiction of this class, but descriptive vividness and dramatic sharpness. These two requirements are certainly reached by Miss Marjorie Bowen, who under the McClure imprint contributes to the season's output "The Sword Decides," based on the agitated career of Queen Giovanna of Naples, a piece of work, moreover, showing a degree of sureness and imaginativeness quite amazing for so young an author. Justin McCarthy, Jr.'s "Seraphica" (Harper), enacted in the picturesque province of Artois during the reign of Louis XV., strikes a less tempestuous key, and is pervaded by maturer feeling, while Mr. Deeping's "Bertrand of Brittany," likewise proceeding from the Harper press, gives full freedom to that extinct spirit of adventure known as "chivalry,"—a combination of unscrupulous rapacity and inhuman ferocity. Du Guesclin, the noted constable of France, figuring in this book, was a contemporary to Queen Giovanna, and took an important place in the annals of his country because of his share in putting a bloody quietus to the Plantagenet pretensions of governing the

French as well as the English people. For a collection of feverishly romantic tales of by-gone days,—when, forsooth, the sword was readier to decide than the brain (perhaps because brains were rarer than swords),—one should go to "Flower of the Orange" (Macmillan), by the Castles, recognized adepts of the "cape and sword" school, and especially authoritative as to the Stuart and Georgian epochs. The somewhat analogous "your-money-or-your-life" type of story is represented by Stephens and Westley's "Clementina's Highwayman" (L. C. Page & Co.).

As one approaches the twentieth century, one observes a tendency to regard deeds of great violence as crimes, and one finds that in a story of present-day life the author will invoke the law against a man who kills or robs another; or the writer will at least express disapproval of such acts. This protest is exemplified in the "detective story," to which class "The Avenger" (Little, Brown), by Mr. Oppenheim, and "The Magistrate's Own Case" (McClure), by Baron Rosenkrantz, both belong. The latter firm now also publishes, besides that veritable "thriller" of S. H. Adams, "The Flying Death," a tale of nautical adventure, "By Wild Waves Tossed." Unsupplied with Captain Marryat's quality of salt, Captain Brand yet lacks not for breeziness; in the course of his yarn,—concerning the naval war with England of 1812,—the United States frigate *Constitution* sails upon the scene. Neither has Frank Bullen lost any of his vivacity or vigor, the American edition of the latest book by this popular fictionist being sold by Dutton & Co.,—his "Call of the Deep," by the way, containing several handsome color plates. Liveliness too, if no higher quality, pervades the pages of Mr. Ferguson's "Zollenstein" (Appleton); but granting its defects, no need to abandon Hope, all ye who enter Mr. Ferguson's imaginary realm, as Zollenstein is the Esperanto for Zenda.

Distinguished from all these tales of adventurous violence by its intellectual substance, G. K. Chesterton's latest volume of brilliant satirical paradox is based on this idea: to make anarchy seem commonplace, conventional, with law and order appearing radical, revolutionary,—a sort of iconoclasm standing on its head. "The Man who was Thursday" was one of an anarchist society, whose members took their names from the days of the week, Syme, a London detective especially bitter against the anarchist

doctrine, through fortuitous circumstances becoming involuntarily enrolled among them, and thus being obliged to connive at a plot for assassinating the French President. Dodd, Mead & Co. issue this ingenious fabric of topsy-turvy, written with all the dexterous play of phrase and wit that might be expected from the author. Maurice Hewlett and Arthur Marchmont write of both the amorous and the adventurous, their latest novels, "The Spanish Jade" and "The



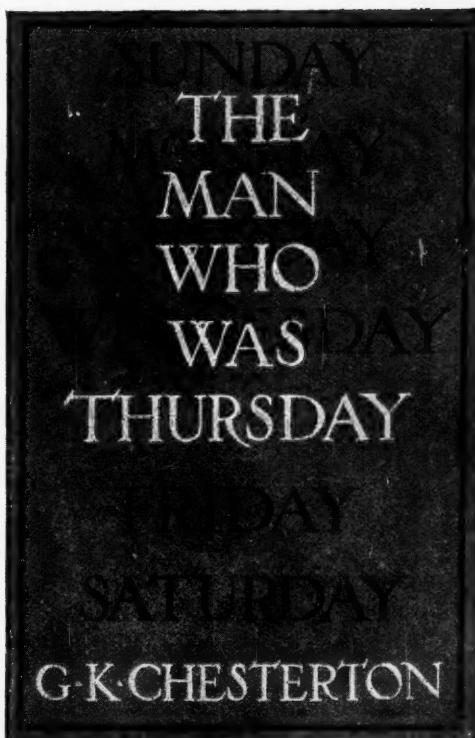
"A HUGE BODY ROSE, ALL ROBED IN LAMBENT LIGHT."

Illustration (reduced) from "The Call of the Deep."

Man Who Was Dead," being just now published by the Stokes and Doubleday, Page firms, respectively.

THE BOND OF FAMILY.

In America, the matrimonial mésalliance scarcely has a recognized existence, for here young people are popularly supposed to unite simply for the furtherance of their own happiness, without regard to divergence of rank or fortune. Actually, few Americans seek partners outside their own social sphere, and, as elsewhere, some marry for money. Yet it is true that here the weight of a name, the prestige of a race, would count for nothing against the call of the heart. Among the ancient aristocracies of Europe such tragic sacrifices frequently occur, and the genius of Paul Bourget affords present opportunity to consider the case of a young French nobleman, from whom his father demanded the immolation of his heart for the consecration of the family traditions and the preservation of the family estates. Landri de



Cover design (reduced) of Mr. Chesterton's latest book.

Claviers-Grandchamp, the hero of "The Weight of the Name" (Little, Brown), is in fact commanded to wed Marie de Charlus, of whom the vainglorious, prodigal, bankrupt old marquis says to his son: "A hundred thousand francs a year at this moment, of her own, if you please, left her by her uncle Prosny. Later, three hundred thousand more. And such relations! No more mésalliances in that family than in ours. One of those superb trees that resemble a noble action continued for 700 years: all the younger sons officers, bishops, or knights of Malta; all the unmarried daughters nuns, abbesses, or prioresses; twenty of the name killed in foreign wars." Withal, Monsieur Bourget sustains his reputation as scientific analyst by exhibiting both the value to a country of a stable territorial aristocracy and at the same time the evils springing from its ways of thought.

Frank Danby, across the Channel, however, takes the position of partisan for the lordling who marries Sally Snape, factory hand, milliner, music-hall dancer, contrary to the wishes of his blue-blooded Belgravian relations. Frank Danby, —in "The Heart of a Child" (Macmillan),— nevertheless displays pronounced psychologic knowledge and executive talent by the portrayal of the lordling as a rather generous, impulsive, and capricious youth, futile, credulous, and stupid, while Sally is depicted, not as the emotional, nervous, dashing, sparkling, erring chorus-girl of popular fancy, but as a much more cool,



FRANK DANBY.

(Author of "The Heart of a Child.")

commonplace, innocent, and uninteresting young person.

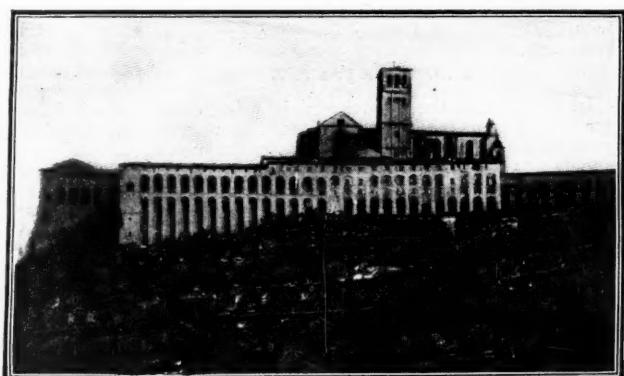
If these two books deal as much with family bondage as with the bond of family, Carl Ewald's "The Old Room" (Scribner) insists sternly on the maintenance of connubial faithfulness, which must be kept pure and unsullied. One wedded, declares the Danish author, has no right to yield to a temptation of relinquishing marital allegiance: "Why should one not be able to control one's heart? Who is it that placed love outside the laws?" The mention of this Scandinavian scribe reminds us that the Macmillans propose a new, complete edition of Björnson's works in the English language; and we feel here constrained to say that in the matter of translation Monsieur Bourget has been maltreated, though "The Old Room" has received an admirable English rendering. Mrs. Dearmer's "The Sisters" (McClure) speaks for the superiority of the permanent, legal tie above soluble connections of a lighter sort.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

As among the individuals composing this community marriages of convenience have never been in vogue, so have church and state always refrained from politic alliance. Thus have those dilemmas not arisen here which in other coun-

tries have forced a choice between loyalty to the civil government and adherence to clerical leadership, dilemmas notably confronting Roman Catholic citizens of France and Italy, and brought to general attention by books like Signor Fogazzaro's, and by a few others of very recent publication. Mere questions of religious doubt, bearing no particular reference to lay affairs, are also treated by some recent writers. Miss Anna Ray, for example, places her scene at Quebec, but through insufficient ability fails to make "Quicken" (Little, Brown) an impressive narration, while M. G. D. Bianchi succeeds better—though none too well—with "A Modern Prometheus" (Duffield). Selecting the monastery of Assisi for a "local habitation," she develops two concurrent ideas: faith through blind acquiescence and obedience conferring spiritual peace; doubt, accompanied by sturdy resistance, and independence condemning to internal tumult.

A born questioner, Renato Rinaldi—see "The Soul of a Priest" (Doubleday, Page), by the Duke Litta—proves that the priesthood is not his right vocation by reading history with an impartial eye in order to decide things for himself,—as though religious creeds were founded, not on emotion, but on argument! His doubts are, however, complicated by the same subject of irritation that underlies the writing of René Bazin's "The Nun" (Scribner), only that René Bazin stands with just as strong a bias for the opposite side. The Duke Litta assails ecclesiastical intriguing with the civil powers, and denounces hierarchical attempts to influence governmental authority; whereas "The Nun" is published for the express purpose of suscitating sympathy for the believers evicted by the French associations' law. This measure inflicted undeserved hardship upon the religious orders, and was quite unjust to such tender, charitable lady ministers of mercy as those whose case is so pathetically presented by Monsieur Bazin; but in the last resort this law was established to settle the constantly pricking question: Is France to be governed by French laymen or by Roman clergymen? Bourget's novel likewise touches on this matter, and most appropriately so, since the ancient nobility,—as might be inferred by our quotation from "The



"THE MONASTERY AT ASSISI."

Frontispiece (reduced) from "A Modern Prometheus."

Weight of the Name,"—stands by its church. We must add that "The Nun" has been excellently translated.

Father Benson understands better than these authors the meaning of "catholic," and his breadth of view really forms the most striking features of "Lord of the World" (Dodd, Mead), though the reverend and earnest gentleman would perhaps prefer praise of his extravagantly mystical vision ushering in the end of the world after Christ's reincarnation as the last Pope.

A sensational tale of first-century Jerusalem, "The City of Delight," by Elizabeth Miller, comes from the Bobbs-Merrill press.

RURAL ENGLAND.

"No wind stirred, and only the foothills of the land thrust forth from the fog-banks that hid the hills. A sluggish, reeking air hung along the woodland ways; and aloft the grassy slopes glimmered gray with wet; the heather sulked; the battered brake-fern lay in water-sodden stretches among the rocks in a sepia so rich that the granite shone by contrast. The lofty world of the tors sometimes showed like a shadow through the cloud-cap hanging upon it, then vanished again; the rain fell silently and steadily; the day passed its meridian and swiftly waned. A low orange flame wakened . . . it struck the least stock of stone sharply; it decked the naked thorn tree in a network of jewels; it glittered on the furze, and set the boulders burning."

Unmistakably this is Dartmoor, the wild upland region of South Devonshire, where not only nature but man is rough and fierce, the region again described with Eden Phillpotts' splendid mastery of language in "The Mother of the Man" (Dodd, Mead). One liking peaceful, pleasant stories should avoid Dartmoor, somber resort of strife and tragedy, as declared by John Trevena's characterization of the sparsely scattered inhabitants. We cite from his present tale, "Furze the Cruel" (Moffat, Yard), whose grim, gripping strength exactly fits the place and people: "Tender lilies would not live upon the moor, and it is no use looking for them. They are down in the valleys. Upon the moor there is the granite, the spiny gorse, the rugged heather. It is no use looking for the qualities of the lily in those men who are made of the granite and the gorse and heather." A lighter romance of this country Mrs. de la Pasture supplies in "Deborah of Tod's" (Dutton), with the illusion of the local peasant character and dialect well carried out.

As much cannot be said of Miss Violet Jacob's early nineteenth-century denizens of the hilly tract dividing Breconshire from Herefordshire, whose language tastes both urban and "up to date," though the authoress has some sense for the legendary and mysterious atmosphere of this Welsh borderland, being attracted by "its traditions, homely yet grim, its solitary spaces of mountain, its ancient farms with their dark, sly-looking windows, its half-forgotten chapels,"—see "The History of Atyhan Waring" (Dutton). The same publishing house offers "A Walking Gentleman," which relates the adventures of a young aristocrat who through curious circumstances becomes an amateur vagabond,



KENILWORTH.

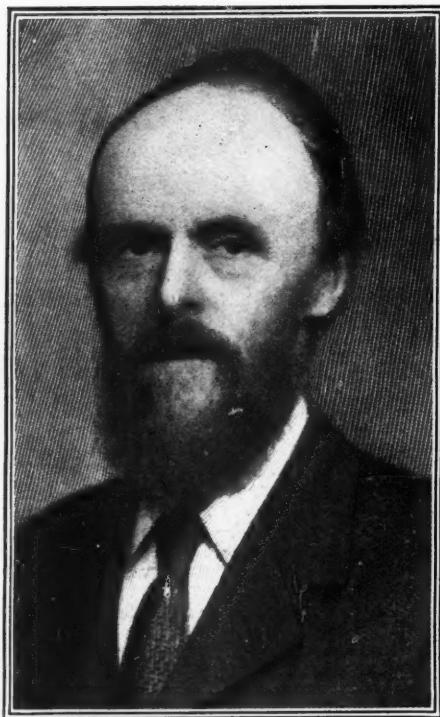
Illustration (reduced) from "Seeing England with Uncle John."

and whose very varied acquaintances and occupations prove no less humorous than numerous. Mr. James Prior indeed possesses an exceptional wealth of juicy humor; he pours forth the wine of mirth that gladdens the heart in liberal measure. Nottinghamshire, once the haunt of reckless, roving Robin Hood, is the scene of Lord Biley's dilettante vagabondage. Perhaps one should,—and no doubt would, if one could,—also smile while perusing Anne Warner's "Seeing England with Uncle John" (Century).

"Provincial" rather than "rural" England seems applicable to William de Morgan's "Somehow Good" (Holt), for he introduces his personages in a London suburb, and finishes their story at a small seaside town. The plot itself,—concerning the sudden loss and slow restoration of a man's memory,—matters little. But we can think of no living writer more successful at picturing types genuinely English, with their narrow, formal point of view, their stolidity, their fortitude, their integrity, the women as well drawn as the men. Credulously optimistic,—like Dickens,—and without much original thought, Mr. de Morgan, however, charms through the sweetness of his temper and his serene outlook. His culture and scholarship surprise one, yet form proper part of his richly ripened talent of authorship; and though granting his style to be lightly touched by Meredithian eccentricity, one must avow of this man that the distinction belongs to him of having written some real English literature.

TROPICAL CLIMES.

China, Morocco, the Cape of Good Hope, and the coast of West Africa,—here is foreign travel distant, plenty, and worth the while. Fortunately, too, those strange parts have enthusiastic and competent representers among recent authors of fiction, and the temptation to quote extensively from all besets us hard. We, however, reserve detailed consideration to "The Vermilion Pencil" (McClure), by Gen. Homer Lea, because this appears to us the most valuable novel on the subject of China as yet penned in the English language, none existing, besides, that so well combines instruction with entertainment. As for the other three books, they are creditable to Frances Campbell, Alice and Claude Askew, and Harold Bindloss, and they bear the respective titles "A Shepherd of the Stars" (Dutton), "The Plains of Silence" (Cassell), and "For Jacinta" (Stokes).



WILLIAM DE MORGAN.
(Author of "Somehow Good.")

The patience and fatalism of the Chinese, the paternalism of their government, the severity of their laws, some of their national history, and many of their peculiar customs, are set forth in a vivid manner. Nor does the story lack telling descriptive bits, of which one, for example, creates something of the sense of horror that might be experienced from witnessing the devastation done by a South China typhoon. The author's condensed history of the Christian missions to the Middle Kingdom merits notice; and he re-establishes the old complaint that European clergymen often try to interfere with the governmental functions of Chinese laymen. Thus a French bishop impedes the execution of the Viceroy Tai Lin's converted wife, who has been sentenced to death by the ancient laws of the empire because of her confessed infidelity. But we think that none of these pages will earn more discussion than the interesting account of China's secret political societies, with member-

ships running into the millions and affiliations reaching from Siberia to Argentina, wielding incalculable influence and power, working underground, relentless, labyrinthine, slow, and fatal. Selecting one of these societies, the erudite composer of "The Vermilion Pencil,"—a Chinese symbol of authority,—expatiates upon its origin and history, its rules and rites, its morals and purposes, even providing specimens of its very singular "jargon." To sleep is to dry, a dagger is a young lion, a cannon a black dog, and a teacup a lotus bud; to cut off the ears is known as lowering a fair wind, decapitation is translated as washing the face, and a victim picked out for drowning is spoken of as intending to take a bath.



GENERAL HOMER LEA.
(Author of "The Vermilion Pencil.")

General Lea's uniform in the above picture is that of a lieutenant-general. The gold buttons have the coiled dragon surmounted by three stars. The medal on the side is that of the Poa Wong Whin. The gold star suspended by a crimson ribbon from the neck bears the medallion of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, and these words, "To Homer Lea from Kang Yu Wei." His Excellency Kang Yu Wei was the Emperor's chief adviser at the time of his deposition in 1898.





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